1998 CL Online Reference Owner's Manual

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Owner's Identification

OWNER		
ADDRESS		
<i>2</i> -	STREET	
CITY	STATE/PROVINCE	ZIP CODE / POSTAL CODE
V. I. N		
DELIVERY DATE		
	(Date sold to original retail pure	chaser)
DEALER NAME	DEALER NO	
ADDRESS		
	STREET	
CITY	STATE/PROVINCE	ZIP CODE/ POSTAL CODE
OWNERS SIGNATURE_		
DEALER'S SIGNATURE _		

This Owner's Manual should be considered a permanent part of the car, and should remain with the car when it is sold.

The information and specifications included in this publication were in affect at the time of approval for printing. Honda Motor Co., Ltd. reserves the right, however, to discontinue or change specifications or design at any time without notice and with out incurring any obligation whatsoever.

Introduction

Congratulations! Your selection of a 1998 Acura CL was a wise investment. It will give you years of driving pleasure.

One of the best ways to enhance the enjoyment of your new Acura is to read this manual. In it, you will learn how to operate its driving controls and convenience items. Afterwards, keep this owner's manual in your car so you can refer to it at any time.

Several warranties protect your new Acura. Read the warranty booklet thoroughly so you understand the coverages and are aware of your rights and responsibilities.

Maintaining your car according to the schedules given in this manual helps to keep your driving trouble-free while it preserves your investment. When your car needs maintenance, keep in mind that your Acura dealer's staff is specially trained in servicing the many systems unique to your Acura. Your Acura dealer is dedicated to your satisfaction and will be pleased to answer any questions and concerns.

As you read this manual, you will find information that is preceded by a NOTICE symbol. This information is intended to help you avoid damage to your Acura, other property, or the environment.

A Few Words About Safety

Your safety, and the safety of others, is very important. And operating this car safely is an important responsibility.

To help you make informed decisions about safety, we have provided operating procedures and other information on labels and in this manual. This information alerts you to potential hazards that could hurt you or others.

Of course, it is not practical or possible to warn you about all the hazards associated with operating or maintaining your car. You must use your own good judgement.

You will find important safety information in a variety of forms, including:

- Safety Labels on the car.
- Safety Messages preceded by a safety alert symbol and one of three words, DANGER, WARNING or CAUTION.

These signal words mean:



- **Safety Headings** such as Important Safety Reminders or Important Safety Precautions.
- Safety Section such as Driver and Passenger Safety.
- Instructions how to use this car correctly and safely.

This entire book is filled with important safety information - please read it carefully.

Driver and Passenger Safety

This section gives you important
information about how to protect
yourself and your passengers. It
shows how to use seat belts
properly. It explains the
Supplemental Restraint System. And
it tells you how to properly restrain
infants and children in your car.

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Important Safety Precautions

You'll find many safety recommendations throughout this section, and throughout this manual. Following are a few recommendations we consider most important.

Always Wear Your Seat Belt

A seat belt is your best protection in all types of collisions. Airbags supplement seat belts, but airbags are designed to inflate only in a severe frontal collision. So even with airbags, make sure you and your passengers always wear your seat belts, and wear them properly. (See page 13.)

Restrain All Children

Children are safest when they are properly restrained in the back seat, not the front seat. A child who is too small for a seat belt must be properly restrained in a child safety seat. (See page 17.)

Be Aware of Airbag Hazards

While airbags save lives, they can cause serious or fatal injuries to occupants who sit too close to them, or are not properly restrained. Infants, young children, and short adults are at the greatest risk. Be sure to follow all instructions and warnings in this manual. (See page 7.)

Don't Drink and Drive

Alcohol and driving don't mix. Even one drink can reduce your ability to respond to changing conditions. Reaction time gets worse with every additional drink. So don't drink and drive, and don't let your friends drink and drive either.

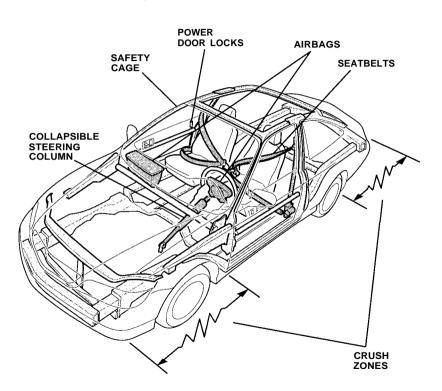
Control Your Speed

Excessive speed is a major factor in crash injuries and deaths. Generally, the higher the speed the greater the risk, but serious accidents can also occur at lower speeds. Never drive faster than is safe for current conditions, regardless of the maximum speed posted.

Keep Your Car in Safe Condition

Having a tire blowout or a mechanical failure can be extremely hazardous. To reduce the possibility of such problems, check your tire pressures and condition frequently, and perform all regularly scheduled maintenance. (See page 154.)

Your Car's Safety Features



Your car is equipped with many features that work together to protect you and your passengers during a crash.

Some safety features do not require any action on your part. These include a strong steel framework that forms a safety cage around the passenger compartment; front and rear crush zones that are designed to crumple and absorb energy during a crash; and a collapsible steering column.

These safety features are designed to reduce the severity of injuries in a crash. However, you and your passengers can't take full advantage of these safety features unless you remain sitting in a proper position and *always wear your seat belts properly*. In fact,

some safety features can contribute to injuries if they are not used properly.

Seat Belts

For your safety, and the safety of your passengers, your car is equipped with seat belts in all seating positions.

Your seat belt system also includes a light on the instrument panel to remind you and your passengers to fasten your seat belts.

Why Wear Seat Belts

Seat belts are the single most effective safety device for adults and larger children. (Infants and smaller children must be restrained in child seats.)

Not wearing a seat belt properly increases the chance of serious injury or death in a crash, even though your car has airbags.

In addition, most states and Canadian provinces require you to wear seat belts.

Not wearing a seat belt properly increases the chance of serious injury or death in a crash, even if you have airbags.

Be sure you and your passengers always wear seat belts and wear them properly.

When properly worn, seat belts:

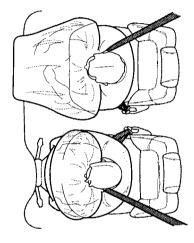
 Keep you connected to the car so you can take advantage of

- the car's built-in safety features.
- Help protect you in almost every type of crash, including side and rear impacts and rollovers. (Your airbags can only be helpful in a severe frontal collision.)
- Help keep you from being thrown against the inside of the car and against other occupants.
- Keep you from being thrown outside of the car.
- Help keep you in a good position should the airbags ever deploy. A good position reduces the risk of injury from an inflating airbag, and allows you to get the best advantage from the airbag.

Of course, seat belts cannot completely protect you in every crash. But in most cases, seat belts can reduce your risk of serious injury.

What you should do: Always wear your seat belt, and make sure you wear it properly.

Airbags



Your car has a Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) with frontal airbags to help protect the driver and a front seat passenger. SRS

This system also includes an indicator

light on the instrument panel to alert you to a possible problem with the system.

Following are the most important things you need to know about your airbags.

- Airbags do not replace seat belts. They supplement seat belts by providing extra protection for the heads and chests of front seat occupants.
- Airbags offer no protection in side impacts, rear impacts, rollovers, or minor or moderate collisions. Airbags are designed to deploy only during a severe frontal collision (such as a 25 mph [40 km/h] crash into a parked vehicle of similar size and weight).

Airbags can pose serious
 hazards. To do their job,
 airbags must inflate with
 tremendous force and speed.
 So while airbags save lives,
 they can cause serious injuries
 to adults and larger children
 who are not wearing seat belts,
 are not wearing them properly,
 are sitting too close to the
 airbag, or are not sitting in a
 proper position. Infants and
 small children are at an even
 greater risk of injury or death.

What you should do: Always wear your seat belt properly, and sit upright and as far back as possible from the steering wheel or dashboard.

Seats and Seat-Backs

Your vehicle's seats are designed to keep you in a comfortable, upright position so you can take full advantage of the protection offered by seat belts and the seats' energy-absorbing materials.

How you adjust your seats and seat-backs can also affect your safety. For example, sitting too close to the steering wheel or dashboard increases your risk of being injured by striking the inside of the car, or being injured by an inflating airbag.

Reclining a seat-back too far makes your seat belt less effective and increases your chance of sliding under the seat belt and being seriously injured in a crash. What you should do: Move the front seats as far back as possible, and keep adjustable seat-backs in an upright position whenever the car is moving.

Head Restraints

Head restraints can help protect you from whiplash and other injuries. For maximum protection, the back of your head should rest against the center of the head restraint.

Door Locks

Keeping your doors locked reduces the chance of being thrown out of the car during a crash. It also helps prevent occupants from accidentally opening a door and falling out, and outsiders from unexpectedly opening your doors.

Pre-Drive Safety Checklist

To make sure you and your passengers get the maximum protection from your car's safety features, check the following each time before you drive away.

 All adults, and children who have outgrown child safety seats, are wearing their seat belts and wearing them properly (see page 13).

- Any infant or small child is properly restrained in a child seat in the back seat (see page 17).
- Front seat occupants are sitting as far back as possible from the steering wheel and dashboard (see page 10).
- Seat-backs are upright (see page 11).
- Head restraints are properly adjusted (see page 12).
- Both doors are closed and locked (see page 10).
- All cargo is properly stored or secured (see page 126).

The rest of this section gives you more detailed information about how you can maximize your safety.

Remember, however, that no safety system can prevent all injuries or deaths that can occur in severe crashes, even when seat belts are properly worn and the airbags deploy.

Protecting Adults

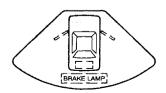
Introduction

The following pages provide instructions on how to properly protect the driver and other adult occupants.

These instructions also apply to children who have outgrown child seats and are large enough to wear lap/shoulder belts. (See page 32 for important additional guidelines on how to properly protect larger children.)

1. Close and Lock the Doors

After everyone has entered the car, be sure the doors are closed and locked.



Your vehicle has a door monitor light on the instrument panel to indicate when a door is not tightly closed.

For safety, locking the doors reduces the chance of a passenger, especially a child, opening a door while the car is moving and accidentally falling out. It also reduces the chance of someone being thrown out of the car during a crash.

For security, locked doors can prevent an outsider from unexpectedly opening a door when you come to a stop.

See page 64 for how to lock the doors.

2. Adjust the Front Seats

Any driver who sits too close to the steering wheel is at risk of being seriously injured or killed by striking the steering wheel or being struck by the inflating airbag during a crash.



To reduce the chance of injury, wear your seat belt properly, sit upright with your back against the seat, and move the seat as far

back as possible from the steering wheel while still maintaining full control of the car. Also make sure your front seat passenger moves the seat as far to the rear as possible.

A WARNING

Sitting too close to an airbag can result in serious injury or death if the airbag inflates.

Always sit as far back from the airbags as possible.

Most shorter drivers can get far enough away from the steering wheel and still reach the pedals. However, if you are concerned about sitting too close, we recommend that you investigate whether some type of adaptive equipment may help.

Once your seat is adjusted correctly, rock it forward and back to make sure the seat is locked in position.

See page 73 for how to adjust the front seats.

3. Adjust the Seat-Backs

Adjust the driver's seat-back to a comfortable, upright position, leaving ample space between your chest and the airbag cover in the center of the steering wheel. If you sit too close to the steering wheel, you could be injured if the airbag inflates.



A front passenger should also adjust the seat-back to an upright position, but as far from the dashboard as possible. If the passenger sits too close to the

dashboard, they could be injured if the airbag inflates.

Reclining a seat-back so that the shoulder part of the belt no longer rests against an occupant's chest reduces the protective capability of the belt. It also increases the chance of sliding under the belt and being seriously injured in a crash. The farther a seat-back is reclined, the greater the risk of injury.

Reclining the seat-back too far can result in serious injury or death in a crash

Adjust the seat-back to an upright position and sit well back in the seat.

See pages 75, 77, and 78 for how to adjust seat-backs.

4. Adjust the Head Restraints

Before driving, make sure everyone with an adjustable head restraint has properly positioned the head restraint. The restraint should be positioned so the back of the occupant's head rests against the center of the restraint. A taller person should adjust the restraint as high as possible.



Improperly positioning head restraints reduces their effectiveness and you can be seriously injured in a crash.

Make sure head restraints are in place and positioned properly before driving.

Properly adjusted restraints will help protect you from whiplash and other crash injuries.

See page 79 for how to adjust the head restraints.

5. Fasten and Position the Seat Belts

Using a Lap/Shoulder Belt
Insert the latch plate into the
buckle, then tug on the belt to
make sure the belt is securely
latched. Also check that the belt is
not twisted, because a twisted belt
can cause serious injuries in a
crash.



Position the lap part of the belt as low as possible across your hips, then pull up on the shoulder part of the belt so the lap part fits snugly. This lets your strong pelvic bones take the force of a crash and reduces the chance of internal injuries.

If necessary, pull up on the belt again to remove any slack from the shoulder part, then check that the belt rests across the center of your chest and over your shoulder. This spreads the forces of a crash over the strongest bones in your upper body.

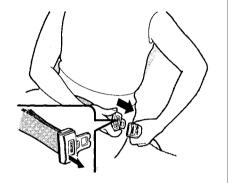
Improperly positioning the seat belts can cause serious injury or death in a crash.

Make sure all seat belts are properly positioned before you drive.

Never place the shoulder portion of a lap/shoulder belt under your arm or behind your back. This could cause very serious injuries in a crash.

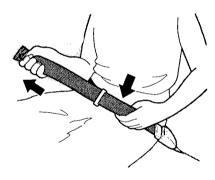
Using the Lap Belt

Insert the latch plate into the buckle marked CENTER.



If the belt is too short, hold the latch plate at a right angle and pull on the plate to extend the belt. Then insert the latch plate into the buckle, and tug on the belt to make sure the belt is securely latched.

Position the belt as low as possible across your hips. This lets your strong pelvic bones take the force of a crash and reduces the chance of internal injuries.



Pull on the loose end of the belt for a snug but comfortable fit.

If a Seat Belt Doesn't Work Properly

If your seat belt does not seem to work as it should, it may not protect you in a crash. Anyone using an inoperative seat belt can be seriously injured or killed. **No one should sit in a seat with an inoperative seat belt.** Have your Acura dealer check the belt as soon as possible.

See page 37 for additional information about your seat belt system and how to take care of your belts.

6. Adjust the Steering Wheel

Adjust the steering wheel, if needed, so that the wheel points toward your chest, not toward your face.



Pointing the steering wheel toward your face decreases the protective ability of the driver's airbag.

See page 58 for how to adjust the steering wheel.

7. Maintain a Proper Sitting Position

After all occupants have adjusted their seats and put on seat belts, it is very important that they continue to sit upright, with their bodies well back in the seats and both feet on the floor, until the car is parked and the engine is off.

Sitting improperly can increase the chance of injury during a crash. For example, if an occupant slouches, lies down, turns sideways, sits forward, leans forward, or puts one or both feet up, their chance of injury during a crash is greatly increased.

In addition, if an occupant is out of position in the front seat, they can be seriously or fatally injured by striking interior parts of the car, or by being struck by an inflating airbag.

Sitting improperly or out of position can result in serious injury or death in a crash.

Always sit upright, well back in the seat, with your feet on the floor.

Remember, to get the best protection from your car's airbags and other safety features, you must sit properly and wear your seat belt properly.

Advice for Pregnant Women

Because protecting the mother is the best way to protect her unborn child, a pregnant woman should always wear a seat belt whenever she drives or rides in a vehicle.



We recommend that a pregnant woman use a lap/shoulder belt whenever possible. Remember to keep the lap portion of the belt as low as possible across your hips.

A pregnant woman should also sit as far back as possible from the steering wheel or dashboard. This will reduce the risk of injuries to both the mother and her unborn child that can be caused by a crash or an inflating airbag.

Each time you have a checkup, ask your doctor if it's okay for you to drive.

Additional Safety Precautions

 Two people should never use the same seat belt. If they do, they could be very seriously injured in a crash.

- Do not put any accessories on seat belts. Devices intended to improve occupant comfort, or reposition the shoulder part of a seat belt, can severely compromise the protective capability of seat belts and increase the chance of serious injury in a crash.
- Do not place any hard or sharp objects between yourself and an airbag. Carrying hard or sharp objects in your lap, or driving with a pipe or other sharp object in your mouth, can result in injuries if the airbags inflate.
- Keep your hands and arms away from the airbag covers. If your hands or arms are close to the SRS covers in the center of the steering wheel or on top of the dashboard, they could be injured if the airbags inflate.

Protecting Children

Children depend on adults to protect them. However, despite their best intentions, many parents and other adults do not know how to *properly* protect young passengers.



So if you have children, or if you ever need to drive with a grandchild or other children in your car, be sure to read this section.

A WARNING

Children who are unrestrained or improperly restrained can be seriously injured or killed in a crash.

Any child too small for a seat belt should be properly restrained in a child seat. Larger children should be properly restrained with seat belts.

All Children Must Be Restrained

Each year, many children are injured or killed in vehicle crashes because they are either unrestrained or not properly restrained. In fact, vehicle accidents are the number one

cause of death of children ages 12 and under.

To reduce the number of child deaths and injuries, every state and Canadian province requires that infants and children be restrained whenever they ride in a vehicle.

Any child who is too small to wear a seat belt should be properly restrained in a child seat. (See page 20.)

Larger children should always be restrained with seat belts. (See page 32.)

Children Should Sit in the Back Seat

According to accident statistics, children of all ages are safer when they are restrained in the back seat, not the front seat. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration recommends that all children ages 12 and under ride in the back seat, properly restrained.

In the back seat, children are less likely to be injured by striking hard interior vehicle parts during a collision or hard braking. Also, children cannot be injured by an inflating airbag when they ride in the back.

The Passenger's Airbag Poses Serious Risks to Children

Airbags have been designed to help protect adults in a severe frontal collision. To do this, the passenger's airbag is quite large, and it inflates with tremendous speed.

Infants

Never put a rear-facing child seat in the front seat of a car equipped with a passenger's airbag. If the airbag inflates, it can hit the back of the child seat with enough force to kill or very seriously injure an infant.

Small Children

Placing a forward-facing child seat in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with a passenger's airbag can be hazardous. If the car seat is too far forward, or the child's head is thrown forward during a collision, an inflating airbag can strike the child with enough force to kill or very seriously injure a small child.

Larger Children

child seats are also at risk of being injured or killed by an inflating passenger airbag. Whenever possible, larger children should sit in the back seat, properly restrained with s

Children who have outgrown

seat, properly restrained with seat belts. (See page 32 for important information about protecting larger children.)

U.S. Models

To remind you of the passenger's airbag hazards, and that children must be properly restrained in the back seat, your car has warning labels on the dashboard, and on the driver's and front passenger's visors. Please read and follow the instructions on these labels.

AWARNING



DEATH or SERIOUS INJURY can occur
Children 12 and under can be killed by the airbag.
The BACK SEAT is the SAFEST place for children.
NEVER put a rear-pacing child seat in the front.
SN as far back as possible from the airbag.
ALWAYS use SEAT BELTS and CHILD RESTRAINTS

AWARNING

Children Can Be KILLED or INJURED by Passenger Airbag

The back seat is the safest place for children 12 and under.

Make sure all children use seat belts or child seats.

If You Must Drive With Several Children

Your car has three seating positions in the back seat where children can be properly restrained.

If you ever have to carry more than three children in your car:

- Place the largest child in the front seat, provided the child is large enough to wear a seat belt properly (see page 32).
- Move the front seat as far to the rear as possible (see page 77).
- Have the child sit upright and well back in the seat (see page 15).
- Make sure the seat belt is properly positioned and secured (see page 13).

If a Child Requires Close Attention

Many parents say they prefer to put an infant or small child in the front passenger seat so they can watch the child, or because the child requires attention.

Placing a child in the front seat exposes them to hazards from the airbag, and paying close attention to a child distracts the driver from the important tasks of driving, creating serious safety risks.

If a child requires physical attention or frequent visual contact, we strongly recommend that another adult ride with the child in the back seat. The back seat is far safer for a child than the front.

Additional Safety Precaution

• Do not leave children alone in your car. Leaving children without adult supervision is illegal in most states and can be very hazardous. For example, infants and small children left in a vehicle on a hot day can die from heat stroke. And children left alone with the key in the ignition can accidentally set the vehicle in motion, possibly injuring themselves or others.

General Guidelines for Using Child Seats

The following pages give general guidelines for selecting and installing child seats for infants and small children.

Selecting a Child Seat

To provide proper protection, a child seat should meet three requirements:

 The child seat should meet safety standards. The child seat should meet Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 213 (FMVSS 213) or Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standards. Look for the manufacturer's statement of compliance on the box and seat.

2. The child seat should be of the proper type and size to fit the child.

Infants: Children up to about one year old should be restrained in a rear-facing, reclining child seat. Only rear-facing seats provide the support an infant needs to protect their head, neck, and back. See page 24 for additional information on protecting infants.



Small Children: A child who is too large for a rear-facing child seat, and who can sit up without support, should be restrained in a forward-facing child seat. See page 28 for additional information on protecting small children.



3. The child seat should fit the vehicle seating position (or positions) where it will be used.

Due to variations in the design of child seats, vehicle seats, and seat belts, all child seats will not fit all vehicle seating positions.

However, Acura is confident that one or more child seat models can fit and be properly installed in all recommended seating positions in your car. Whenever possible, we recommend that parents test a child seat in the specific vehicle seating position (or positions) where they intend to use the seat before making a purchase. If a previously purchased child seat does not fit, you may need to buy one that will fit.

Placing a Child Seat

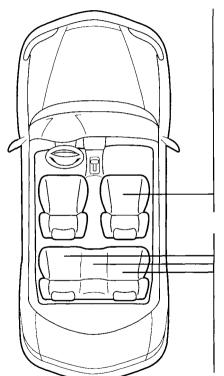
This page briefly summarizes Acura's recommendations on where to place rear-facing and forwardfacing child seats in your car.

Airbags Pose Serious Risks to Children

The passenger's airbag inflates with enough force to kill or seriously injure an infant in a rear-facing child seat.

A small child in a forward-facing child seat is also at risk. If the vehicle seat is too far forward, or the child's head is thrown forward during a collision, an inflating airbag can kill or seriously injure the child.

If a small child must ride in the front, follow the instructions provided.



Front Passenger's Seat

Infants: Never in the front seat, due to the passenger's airbag hazard.

Small Children: Not recommended, due to the passenger's airbag hazard. If a small child must ride in front, move the vehicle seat to the rear-most position and secure a front-facing child seat with the seat belt (see page 28).

Back Seats

Infants: Recommended positions. Secure a rear-facing child seat with the seat belt (see page 24).

Small Children: Recommended positions. Secure a front-facing child seat with the seat belt (see page 28).

Installing a Child Seat

After selecting a proper child seat, and a good place to install the seat, there are three main steps to installing the seat:

- Secure the child seat to the car with a seat belt. All child seats must be secured to the car with the lap belt or the lap part of a lap/shoulder belt. A child whose seat is not properly secured to the car can be endangered in a crash. See pages 24 and 28 for instructions on how to secure child seats to this car.
- Make sure the child seat is firmly secured. After installing the child seat, push and pull the seat forward and from side to side to verify that it is secure.

To provide security during normal driving maneuvers, as well as during a collision, we recommend that parents secure a child seat as firmly as possible.

However, a child seat does not need to be "rock solid." In some vehicles or seating positions, it may be difficult to install a child seat so that it does not move at all. Some side-to-side or forward-and-backward movement can be expected and should not reduce the child seat's effectiveness.

If the child seat is not secure, try installing it in a different seating position, or use a different style of child seat that can be firmly secured in the desired seating position.

3. Secure the child in the child seat. Make sure the child is properly strapped in the child seat according to the child seat maker's instructions. A child who is not properly secured in a child seat can be thrown out of the seat and be seriously injured in a crash.

Storing a Child Seat

When you are not using a child seat, either remove it and store it in a safe place, or make sure it is properly secured. An unsecured child seat can be thrown around the car during a crash or sudden stop and injure someone.

Protecting Infants

Child Seat Type

To provide proper support for a baby's head, neck, and back, infants up to about one year of age must be restrained in a rear-facing child seat.



Two types of seats may be used: a seat designed exclusively for

infants, or a convertible seat used in the rear-facing reclining mode.

Placing a rear-facing child seat in the front seat can result in serious injury or death if the airbags inflate.

Always place a rear-facing child seat in the back seat, not the front.

We recommend that an infant stay in a rear-facing child seat as long as possible, until they reach the seat maker's weight or height limit and are able to sit up without support.

Infant Seat Placement

In this car, a rear-facing child seat can be placed in any seating position in the back seat, but not in the front seat.

Never put a rear-facing child seat in the front seat. If the passenger's airbag inflates, it can hit the back of the child seat with enough force to kill or seriously injure an infant. If an infant must be closely watched, we recommend that another adult sit in the back seat with the baby.

Do not put a rear-facing child seat in a forward-facing position. If an infant faces forward, they could be very seriously injured during a frontal collision.

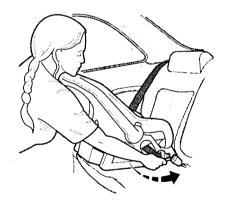
Installing an Infant Seat With a Lap/Shoulder Belt

The lap/shoulder belts in the outer back seats have a locking mechanism that must be activated to secure a child seat.

The following pages provide instructions on how to secure a rear-facing child seat with this type of seat belt.

See page 27 for how to secure a rear-facing child seat in the center back seat with the lap belt. See page 27 for tips on installing an infant seat with either type of seat belt.

 With the child seat in the desired back seating position, route the belt through the child seat according to the seat maker's instructions, then insert the latch plate into the buckle.



 To activate the lockable retractor, slowly pull the shoulder part of the belt all the way out until it stops, then let the belt feed back into the retractor (you might hear a clicking noise as the belt retracts).



 After the belt has retracted, tug on it. If the belt is locked, you will not be able to pull it out. If you can pull the belt out, it is not locked and you will need to repeat these steps.



- 4. After confirming that the belt is locked, grab the shoulder part of the belt near the buckle and pull up to remove any slack from the lap part of the belt. Remember, if the lap part of the belt is not tight, the child seat will not be secure. To remove slack, it may help to put weight on the child seat, or push on the back of the seat while pulling up on the belt.
- Push and pull the child seat forward and from side to side to verify that it is secure enough to stay upright during normal driving maneuvers.
 If the child seat is not secure, unlatch the belt, allow it to

retract fully, then repeat these steps.



To deactivate the locking mechanism in order to remove a child seat, unlatch the buckle, unroute the seat belt, and let the belt fully retract.

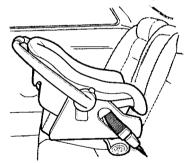
Installing an Infant Seat With the Lap Belt



To install a rear-facing child seat in the center back seat with the lap belt, follow instruction number 1 on page 25 for routing and latching the seat belt. Then

pull hard on the loose end of the belt to remove any slack (it may help to put weight on the child seat while pulling on the belt). Finally, follow instruction number 5 on page 26 to verify that the child seat is secure.

Infant Seat Installation Tips



For proper protection, an infant must ride in a reclined, or semi-reclined position. To determine the proper reclining angle, check with the baby's doctor, or follow the seat maker's recommendations.

To achieve the desired reclining angle, it may help to put a rolled-up towel under the toe of the child seat, as shown.

When properly installed, a rear-facing child seat may prevent a driver or a front seat passenger from moving the seat as far back as recommended (see page 10). Or it may prevent the seat-back from locking in the desired upright position (see page 11).

In either case, we recommend that you place the child seat directly behind the front passenger seat, move the front seat as far forward as needed, and leave it unoccupied. You may also wish to get a smaller child seat that allows you to safely carry a front passenger.

Additional Precautions for Infants

Never hold a baby on your lap.
 If you are not wearing a seat belt in a crash, you could be thrown forward into the dashboard and crush the child.

If you are wearing a seat belt, the baby can be torn from your arms. For example, if the car crashes into a parked vehicle at 30 mph (48 km/h), a 20 lb (9 kg) baby will become a 600 lb (275 kg) force, and you will not be able to hold it.

 Never put a seat belt over yourself and a baby. During a crash, the belt could press deep into the child and cause very serious injuries.

Protecting Small Children



Child Seat Type

A child who can sit up without support, and who fits within the child seat maker's weight and height limits, should be restrained in a forward-facing upright child seat.

Of the different seats available, we recommend those that have a five-point harness system as shown.

We also recommend that a small child stay in the child seat as long as possible, until they reach the weight or height limit for the seat.

Child Seat Placement

In this car, the best place to install a forward-facing child seat is in one of the seating positions in the back seat.

Placing a forward-facing child seat in the front seat of a vehicle equipped with a passenger's airbag can be hazardous. If the vehicle seat is too far forward, or the child's head is thrown forward during a collision, an inflating passenger's airbag can strike the child with enough force to cause very serious or fatal injuries. If a small child must be closely watched, we recommend that

another adult sit in the back seat with the child.

If it is necessary to put a forwardfacing child seat in the front, move the vehicle seat as far to the rear as possible, be sure the child seat is firmly secured to the car, and that the child is properly strapped in the seat.

A WARNING

Improperly placing a forwardfacing child seat in the front seat can result in serious injury or death if the airbags inflate.

If you must place a forward-facing child seat in the front, move the vehicle seat as far back as possible and properly restrain the child.

Installing a Child Seat With a Lap/Shoulder Belt

The retractors in the lap/shoulder belts of the outer back and front passenger seating positions have a locking mechanism that can be activated to secure a child seat.

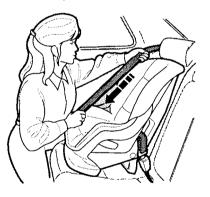
The following pages provide instructions on how to secure a forward-facing child seat with this type of belt.

See page 31 for how to secure a forward-facing child seat in the center back seat with the lap belt.

 With the child seat in the desired seating position, route the belt through the child seat according to the seat maker's instructions, then insert the latch plate into the buckle.



To activate the lockable retractor, slowly pull the shoulder part of the belt all the way out until it stops, then let the belt feed back into the retractor (you might hear a clicking noise as the belt retracts).



 After the belt has retracted, tug on it. If the belt is locked, you will not be able to pull it out. If you can pull the belt out, it is not locked and you will need to repeat these steps.



4. After confirming that the belt is locked, grab the shoulder part of the belt near the buckle and pull up to remove any slack from the lap part of the belt. Remember, if the lap part of the belt is not tight, the child seat will not be secure. It may help to put weight on the child seat, or push on the back of the seat while pulling up on the belt.

 Push and pull the child seat forward and from side to side to verify that it is secure enough to stay upright during normal driving maneuvers. If the child seat is not secure, unlatch the belt, allow it to retractfully, then repeat these steps.



To deactivate the locking mechanism in order to remove a child seat, unlatch the buckle, unroute the seat belt, and let the belt fully retract.

Installing a Child Seat With the Lap Belt



To install a forward-facing child seat in the center back seat with the lap belt, follow instruction number 1 on page 29 for routing and latching the seat belt. Then pull hard on the loose end of the belt to remove any slack (it may help to put weight on the child

seat while pulling on the belt). Finally, follow instruction number 5 on page 31 to verify that the child seat is secure.

Additional Precautions for Small Children

 Never hold a small child in your lap. If you are not wearing a seat belt in a crash, you could be thrown forward into the dashboard and crush the child.

If you are wearing a seat belt, the child can be torn from your arms during a crash. For example, if the car crashes into a parked vehicle at 30 mph (48 km/h), a 30 lb (14 kg) child will become a 900 lb (410 kg) force, and you will not be able to hold it.

 Never put a seat belt over yourself and a child. During a crash, the belt could press deep into the child and cause very serious injuries.

Protecting Larger Children

When a child reaches the recommended weight or height limit for a forward-facing child seat, the child should sit in one of the outer back seats and wear a lap/shoulder belt. A lap/shoulder belt provides better protection than a lap belt.

If a child is too short for the shoulder part of the belt to fit properly, we recommend that the child use a booster seat until they are tall enough to use the seat belt without a booster.

The following pages give instructions on how to check proper seat belt fit, what kind of booster seat to use if one is needed, and important precautions for children who must sit in the front seat.

Allowing a larger child to sit improperly in the front seat can result in injury or death if the airbags inflate.

If a larger child must sit in front, they should move the seat as far back as possible and wear the seat belt properly.

Checking Seat Belt Fit

To determine whether a lap/shoulder belt properly fits a child, first have the child put on the seat belt, following the instructions on page 13. Then check how the belt fits.



If the shoulder part of the belt rests over the child's collarbone and against the center of the chest,

as shown above, the child is large enough to wear the seat belt.

However, if the belt touches or crosses the child's neck, the child needs to use a booster seat.

Do not let a child wear a seat belt across their neck. This could result in serious neck injuries during a crash.

Do not let a child put the shoulder part of a seat belt behind their back or under their arm. This could cause very serious injuries during a crash. It also increases the chance of a child sliding under the belt and being injured in a crash.

Do not put any accessories on a seat belt. Devices intended to improve occupant comfort, or reposition the shoulder part of a seat belt, severely compromise the protective capability of seat belts and increase the chance of serious injury in a crash.

Two children should never use the same seat belt. If they do, they could be very seriously injured in a crash.

Using a Booster Seat

If a child needs a booster seat, we recommend choosing a style that allows the child to use the lap/shoulder belt directly, without a shield, as shown below.



Whichever style you select, follow the booster seat maker's instructions.

A child may continue using a booster seat until the tops of their ears are even with the top of the seat-back. When a child reaches this height, they should be tall enough to use the lap/shoulder belt without a booster.

When Can a Larger Child Sit in Front

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration recommends that all children ages 12 and under ride in the back seat, properly restrained.

The back seat is the safest place for a child of any age or size.

In addition, the passenger's airbag poses serious risks to children. If the seat is too far forward, or the child's head is thrown forward during a collision, or the child is

unrestrained or out of position, an inflating airbag can kill or seriously injure the child.

Of course, children vary widely. And while age may be one indicator of when a child can safely ride in the front, there are other important factors you should consider.

Physical Size — Physically, a child must be large enough for the lap/shoulder belt to properly fit over their hips, chest, and shoulder (see page 13). If the seat belt does not fit properly, the child should not sit in the front.

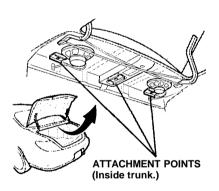
Maturity — To safely ride in the front, a child must be able to follow the rules, including sitting properly, and wearing the seat belt properly throughout the ride.

If you decide that a child can safely ride up front, be sure to:

- Carefully read the owner's manual, and make sure you understand all seat belt instructions and all safety information.
- Move the vehicle seat to the rearmost position.
- Have the child sit up straight with their back against the seat and their feet on or near the floor.
- Check that the child's seat belt is properly positioned and secured.
- Closely supervise the child.
 Even mature children
 sometimes need to be reminded to fasten their seat belt or to sit properly.

Using Child Seats With Tethers

Your car has three attachment points for securing a tether-style child seat. They are located on the rear shelf.



Since a tether can provide additional security, we recommend using a tether whenever one is required or available. (Tethers are required in Canada. U.S. owners may check with the child seat maker to determine whether a tether is available for a particular child seat.)

Locate the attachment points by looking in the trunk at the underside of the rear shelf.

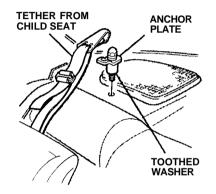
Select the attachment point you want to use. Take a thin, pointed object, such as an awl or an ice pick, insert it into that attachment point, and poke a marker hole in the rear shelf fabric.

Working from inside the car, push down on the fabric around the marker hole you made. You should feel a 7/8-inch diameter depression in the panel underneath. Use a razor blade to cut the fabric at the edge of this

depression. Use a pair of pliers to remove the cutout in the panel underneath the fabric.

U.S. Models: To attach the tether to the car, you need to purchase the anchor plate and mounting hardware from your Acura dealer (part number 82410-SE3-C01).

Canadian Models: The anchor plate and mounting hardware came with the car.



When installing tether hardware, make sure the toothed washer is on the bottom of the bolt. Tighten the bolt to: 22 N·m (16 lb-ft).

If a torque wrench was not used, see your Acura dealer as soon as possible to verify proper installation.

To attach a tether to a child seat, follow the child seat maker's instructions.

If you are not sure how to install the tether, or you need mounting hardware, contact your Acura dealer.

Additional Information About Your Seat Belts

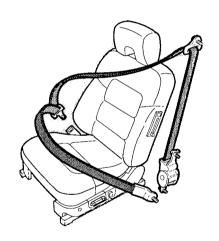
Seat Belt System Components

Your seat belt system includes lap/shoulder belts in the front seats and the outer back seats, and a lap belt in the center back seat.

The system also includes a light on the instrument panel to remind you and your passengers to fasten your belts. If the driver's seat belt is not fastened before the ignition is turned ON (II), the light will come on and a beeper will also sound. The beeper will stop after a few seconds, but the light will stay on until the driver's seat belt is fastened.

Lap/Shoulder Belt

This seat-belt has a single belt that goes over your shoulder, across your chest, and across your hips.



To fasten the belt, insert the latch plate into the buckle, then tug on the belt to make sure the buckle is latched.

To unlock the belt, push the red PRESS button on the buckle. Guide the belt across your body to the door pillar. After exiting the car, be sure the belt is out of the way and will not get closed in the door.

All lap/shoulder belts have an emergency locking retractor. In normal driving, the retractor lets you move freely in your seat while it keeps some tension on the belt. During a collision or sudden stop, the retractor automatically locks the belt to help restrain your body.

The lap/shoulder belts in all seating positions except the driver's have an additional locking mechanism that must be activated to secure a child seat. (See pages 24 and 28 for instructions on how to secure child seats with this type of seat belt.)

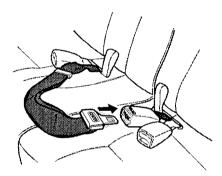
If the shoulder part of the belt is pulled all the way out, the locking mechanism will activate. The belt will retract, but it will not allow a passenger to move freely.

To deactivate the locking mechanism, unlatch the buckle and let the seat belt fully retract. To refasten the belt, pull it out only as far as needed.

See page 13 for instructions on how to wear the lap/shoulder belt properly.

Lap Belt

The lap belt has one manually adjusted belt that fits across the hips.



To fasten the belt, insert the latch plate into the buckle marked CENTER, then tug on the belt to make sure the buckle is latched.

To unlock the belt, push the red PRESS button on the buckle.

See page 14 for how to lengthen the lap belt, and how to properly position the belt.

Seat Belt Maintenance

For safety, you should check the condition of your seat belts regularly.

Pull each belt out fully and look for frays, cuts, burns, and wear. Check that the latches work smoothly and that the lap/shoulder belts retract easily. Any belt not in good condition or not working properly will not provide good protection and should be replaced as soon as possible.

U.S. Owners

Acura provides a lifetime warranty on seat belts. Acura will repair or replace any seat belt component that fails to function properly during normal use. Please see your *Acura Warranty Information* booklet for details.

A WARNING

Not checking or maintaining seat belts can result in serious injury or death if the seat belts do not work properly when needed.

Check your seat belts regularly and have any problem corrected as soon as possible.

If a seat belt is worn during a crash, you should have your dealer inspect the belt, and replace it if necessary. A belt that has been worn during a crash may not provide the same level of protection in a subsequent crash. The dealer should also inspect the anchors for damage and replace them if needed.

For information on how to clean your seat belts, see page 206.

Additional Information About Your SRS

SRS Components

Your Supplemental Restraint System (SRS) includes:

- Two frontal airbags. The driver's airbag is stored in the center of the steering wheel; the front passenger's airbag is stored in the dashboard. Both are marked "SRS."
- Sensors that can detect a severe frontal collision.
- A sophisticated electronic system that continually monitors the sensors, control unit, the airbag activators and all related wiring when the ignition is ON (II).

- An indicator light on the instrument panel to alert you to a possible problem with the system (see page 41).
- Emergency backup power in case your car's electrical system is disconnected in a crash.

How Your Airbags Work

If you ever have a severe frontal collision, the sensors will detect rapid deceleration and signal the control unit to instantly inflate the airbags.



During a crash, your seat belt helps to restrain your lower body and torso. Your airbag provides a cushion to help restrain and protect your head and chest.

Since both airbags use the same sensors, both airbags normally inflate at the same time. However, it is possible for only one airbag to inflate.

This can occur when the severity of a collision is at the margin, or threshold, that determines whether or not the airbags will deploy. In such cases, the seat belt will provide sufficient protection and the supplemental protection provided by the airbag would be minimal.

After inflating, the airbags immediately deflate so they won't interfere with the driver's visibility, or the ability to steer or operate other controls.



The total time for inflation and deflation is approximately one-tenth of a second, so fast that most occupants are not aware that the airbags deployed until they see them lying on their laps.

After a crash, you may see what looks like smoke. This is actually powder from the airbag's surface. Although the powder is not harmful, people with respiratory problems may experience some temporary discomfort. If this occurs, get out of the car as soon as it is safe to do so.

U.S. Owners

For additional information on how your airbags work, see the booklet titled SRS: What You Need to Know About Airbags that came with this owner's manual.

How Your SRS Indicator Light Works

The purpose of the SRS indicator light is to alert you to a potential problem with your Supplemental Restraint System.

When you turn the ignition ON (II), this indicator will light up briefly, then go out. This tells you that the system is working properly.

However, if the light comes on at any other time, you should have your system checked by your dealer. For example:

- o If the SRS indicator light does not come on after you turn the ignition ON (II).
- If the light stays on after the engine starts.

 If the light comes on or flashes on and off while you drive.

If you see any of these indications, your airbags may not deploy when you need them. See your Acura dealer as soon as possible.

Ignoring the SRS indicator light can result in serious injury or death if the airbags do not inflate when needed.

Have your car checked by a dealer as soon as possible if the SRS light alerts you to a potential problem.

SRS Service

Your Supplemental Restraint System is virtually maintenancefree, and there are no parts you can safely service. However, you must have your car serviced if:

- Your airbags ever inflate. The airbags and the control unit must be replaced. Do not try to remove or replace the airbags yourself. This must be done by an Acura dealer or a knowledgeable body shop.
- The SRS indicator light alerts you to a problem. Take your car to an authorized Acura dealer as soon as possible. If you ignore this indication, the airbags might not inflate when you need them.

Additional Safety Precautions

- Do not attempt to deactivate your airbags. Together, airbags and seat belts provide the best protection in a severe frontal collision.
- Do not tamper with SRS components or wiring for any reason. Tampering could cause the airbags to deploy, possibly causing very serious injury.

See page 125 for further information and precautions relating to your SRS.

Carbon Monoxide Hazard

Your car's exhaust contains carbon monoxide gas. You should have no problem with carbon monoxide entering the car in normal driving if you maintain your car properly. Have the exhaust system inspected for leaks whenever:

- The car is raised for an oil change.
- You notice a change in the sound of the exhaust.
- The car was in an accident that may have damaged the underside.

Carbon monoxide gas is toxic. Breathing it can cause unconsciousness and even kill you.

Avoid any enclosed areas or activities that expose you to carbon monoxide.

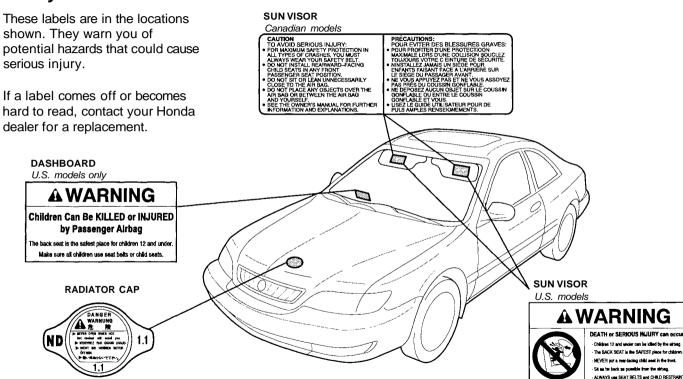
High levels of carbon monoxide can collect rapidly in enclosed areas, such as a garage. Do not run the engine with the garage door closed. Even with the door open, run the engine only long enough to move the car out of the garage.

With the trunk open, air flow can pull exhaust gas into your car's interior and create a hazardous condition. If you must drive with the trunk open, open all the windows and set the heating and cooling system as shown below.

If you must sit in your parked car, even in an unconfined area, with the engine running, adjust the heating and cooling system as follows:

- Select Fresh Air (Recirculation off).
- 2. Select the mode.
- Turn the fan on high speed.
- 4. Set the temperature control to a comfortable setting.

Safety Labels



Instruments and Controls

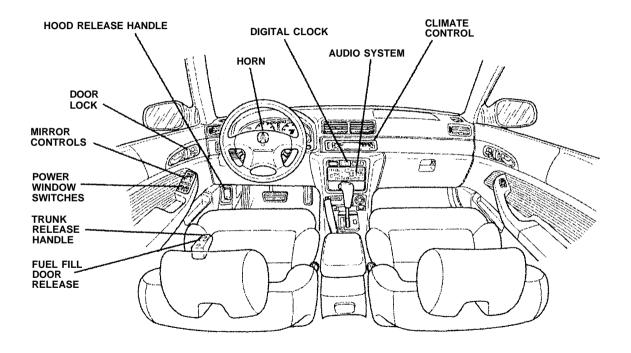
This section gives information about the controls and displays that contribute to the daily operation of your Acura. All the essential controls are within easy reach.

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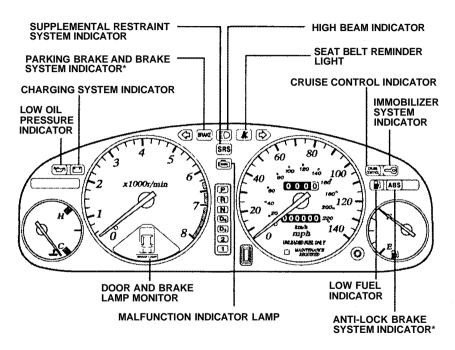
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Control Locations



Indicator Lights



*The U.S. instrument panel is shown.
Differences for the Canadian model are noted in the text.

The instrument panel has many indicators to give you important information about your car.

Lamp Check

These indicator lights come on when you turn the ignition switch ON (II), allowing you to see that they are working:

- SRS Indicator
- Malfunction Indicator Lamp
- Charging System Indicator
- Low Oil Pressure Indicator
- Anti-lock Brake System Indicator
- Immobilizer System Indicator
- Seat Belt Reminder Light
- D4 Lamp
- Door and Brake Lamp Monitor

If an indicator does not light during this test, it cannot alert you if that system develops a problem. Have the dealer check your car for burned-out bulbs or other problems.



Seat Belt Reminder Light

This indicator lights when you turn the ignition ON (II). It is a reminder to you and your passengers to protect yourselves by fastening the seat belts. A beeper also sounds if you have not fastened your seat belt.

If you do not fasten your seat belt, the beeper will stop after a few seconds but the light stays on until you do. Both the light and the beeper stay off if you fasten your seat belt before turning on the ignition.



Charging System Indicator

If this light comes on when the engine is running, the battery is not being charged. For complete information, see page 225.



Low Oil Pressure Indicator

The engine can be severely damaged if this light comes on when the engine is running. For complete information, see page 224.

U.S.

BRAKE

Canada

Parking Brake and Brake System Indicator Light

This light has two functions:

- It lights as a reminder that you have not released the parking brake. Driving with the parking brake applied can damage the brakes and tires.
- If it remains lit after you release the parking brake, or comes on while driving, it can indicate a problem in the brake system. For complete information, see page 227.

SRS

Supplemental Restraint System Indicator

This indicator lights when you turn the ignition ON (II). If it comes on at any other time, it indicates a problem in the supplemental restraint system. See page 41.

U.S.



Canada

Anti-Lock Brake System (ABS) Indicator

This light normally comes on when you turn the ignition ON (II) and goes off after the engine starts. If it comes on at any other time, there is a problem in the ABS. If this happens, take the car to your dealer to have it checked. With the light on, your

car still has normal braking ability but no anti-lock.



Malfunction Indicator Lamp

See page 226.



Immobilizer System Indicator

This indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch ON (II). It will then go off if you have inserted a properly coded ignition key. If it is not a properly coded key, the indicator will blink and the engine will not start (see page 62).

This indicator also blinks several times when you turn the ignition switch from ON (II) to ACCESSORY (I) or LOCK (0).

Door and Brake Lamp Monitor



The appropriate light comes on in this display if either door or the trunk is not closed tightly. If a brake lamp does not work, the **BRAKE LAMP** indicator comes on when you push the brake pedal with the ignition switch ON (II).

A burned out brake light is a hazard when drivers behind you cannot tell you are braking. Have your brake lights repaired right away.

All the lights in the monitor display come on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch ON (II).

Turn Signal and Hazard Warning Indicators





The left or right turn signal light blinks when you signal a lane change or turn. If the light does not blink or blinks rapidly, it usually means one of the turn signal bulbs is burned out (see page 196). Replace it as soon as possible, since other drivers cannot see that you are signaling.

When you turn on the Hazard Warning switch, both turn signal lights blink. All turn signals on the outside of the car should flash.



"Daytime Running Lights" Indicator

Canadian models only
This indicator lights when you
turn the ignition to ON (II) with
the headlight switch off and the
parking brake set. It should go off
if you turn on the headlights or
release the parking brake. If it
comes on at any other time, it
means there is a problem with the
DRL. There may also be a
problem with the high beam
headlights.



High Beam Indicator

This light comes on with the high beam headlights. See page 54 for information on the headlight controls. On Canadian models, this indicator comes on with reduced brightness when the Daytime Running Lights (DRL) are on (see page 54).



Cruise Control Indicator

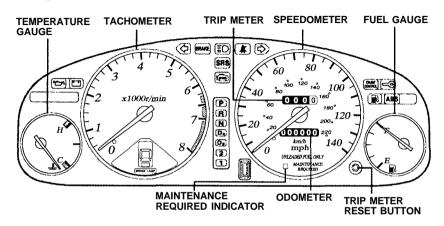
This lights when you set the cruise control. See page 59 for information on operating the cruise control.



Low Fuel Indicator

This light comes on as a reminder that you must refuel soon.

Gauges



Speedometer

U.S. Models

This shows your speed in miles per hour (mph). The smaller inner numbers are the speed in kilometers per hour (km/h).

Canadian Models

This shows your speed in kilometers

per hour. The smaller inner numbers are the speed in miles per hour.

Tachometer

The tachometer shows the engine speed in revolutions per minute (rpm). To protect the engine from damage, never drive with the tachometer needle in the red zone.

Odometer

The odometer shows the total distance your car has been driven. It measures miles in U.S. models and kilometers in Canadian models. It is illegal under federal law (in the U.S.) and provincial regulations (in Canada) to disconnect, reset, or alter the odometer with the intent to change the number of miles or kilometers indicated.

Trip Meter

This meter shows the number of miles (U.S.) or kilometers (Canada) driven since you last reset it. To reset it, push the trip meter reset button.

Fuel Gauge

This shows how much fuel you have. It is most accurate when the car is on level ground. It may show slightly more or less than the actual amount when you are driving on curvy or hilly roads.

The gauge stays at the same fuel level reading after you turn off the ignition. When you add fuel, the gauge slowly changes to the new reading after you turn the ignition back ON (II).

Temperature Gauge

This shows the temperature of the engine's coolant. During normal operation, the pointer should rise from the bottom white mark to about the middle of the gauge. In severe driving conditions, such as

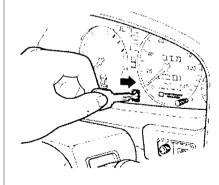
very hot weather or a long period of uphill driving, the pointer may rise to the upper white mark. If it reaches the red (hot) mark, pull safely to the side of the road. Turn to page 168 for instructions and precautions on checking the engine's cooling system.

Maintenance Required Indicator

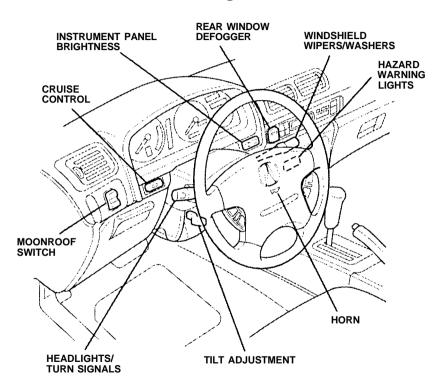
This indicator reminds you that it is nearing 7,500 miles (12,000 km) since the last scheduled maintenance. Refer to the Maintenance Schedules for Normal and Severe Driving Conditions on pages 154 - 158.

When the distance driven since the last scheduled maintenance nears 7,500 miles (12,000 km), the indicator will turn yellow. If you exceed 7,500 miles (12,000 km), the indicator will turn red.

Your dealer will reset the indicator when he performs the scheduled maintenance. If someone else performs the maintenance, reset the indicator by inserting your key in the slot below the indicator.



Controls Near the Steering Wheel



The two levers on the steering column contain controls for driving features you use most often. The left lever controls the turn signals, headlights, and high beams. The right lever controls the windshield washers and wipers.

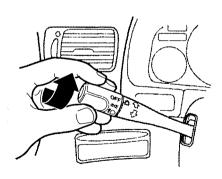
The instrument panel brightness control is on the dashboard to the right of the steering column.

The controls to the left of the steering column are for the moonroof and cruise control.

The tilt adjustment lever on the underside of the steering column allows you to tilt the steering wheel.

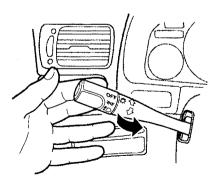
Headlights

The rotating switch on the left lever controls the lights. Turning this switch to the position turns on the parking lights, tail lights, instrument panel lights, side-marker lights, and rear license plate lights. Turning the switch to the position turns on the headlights.



If you leave the lights on with the ignition switch in ACCESSORY (I) or LOCK (0), you will hear a reminder chime when you open the driver's door.

To change between low beams and high beams, pull the turn signal lever toward you until you hear a click, then let go. The high beam indicator will light (see page 50).



To flash the high beams, pull the turn signal lever back lightly, then release it. The high beams will come on and go off.

The high beams will stay on for as long as you hold the lever back, no matter what position the headlight switch is in.

Daytime Running Lights

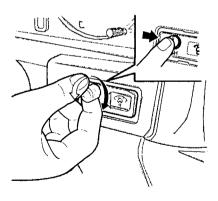
(Canadian Models)

With the headlight switch off, the high beam headlights come on with reduced brightness when you turn the ignition switch to ON (II) and release the parking brake. They remain on until you turn the ignition off, even if you set the parking brake.

The headlights revert to normal operation when you turn them on with the switch.

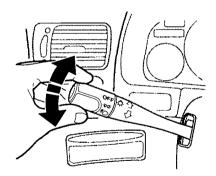
Instrument Panel Brightness

The knob on the dashboard to the right of the steering column controls the brightness of the instrument panel lights. Push the knob to get it to pop out. Turn the knob to adjust the brightness. Push the knob back in to lock your adjustment.



Turn Signals

Signal a turn or lane change with this lever. Push down on the lever to signal a left turn, and up to signal a right turn. If you push it up or down all the way, the turn signal continues to blink even when you release the lever. It shuts off automatically as you complete the turn.



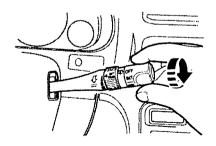
To signal a lane change, push lightly on the turn signal lever in

the proper direction, and hold it. The lever will return to the center position as soon as you release it.

Windshield Wipers

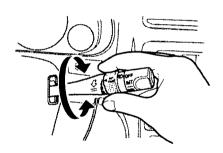
The right lever controls the windshield wipers and washers. The rotary switch at the end of the lever has three positions:

INT: intermittent
---: low speed
---: high speed

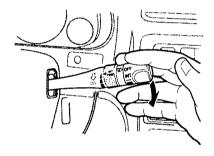


In intermittent, the wipers operate every few seconds. You can vary how often the wipers sweep the windshield by turning the INT TIME ring next to the rotary switch.

In low speed and high speed, the wipers run continuously.

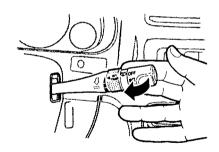


To operate the wipers in mist mode, push the control lever down. The wipers run at high speed until you release the lever. This gives you a quick way to clear the windshield.



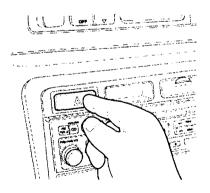
Windshield Washers

To clean the windshield, pull back on the wiper control lever. The washers spray until you release the lever. The wipers run at low speed while you are pulling the lever, then complete one more sweep of the windshield after you release it.



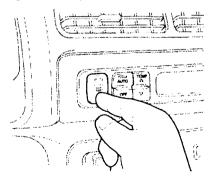
Hazard Warning

Push the red button to the left of the clock to turn on the hazard warning lights (four-way flashers). This causes all four outside turn signals and both indicators in the instrument panel to flash. Use the hazard warning lights if you need to park in a dangerous area near heavy traffic or if your car is disabled.



Rear Window Defogger

The rear window defogger will clear fog, frost, and thin ice from the window. Push the defogger button to turn it on and off. The light in the button lights to show the defogger is on. If you do not turn it off, the defogger will shut itself off after about 25 minutes. It also shuts off when you turn off the ignition. You have to turn it on again when you restart the car.



Make sure the rear window is clear and you have good visibility before starting to drive.

The defogger wires on the inside of the rear window can be accidentally damaged. When cleaning the glass, always wipe side to side.

Steering Wheel Adjustment

See page 15 for important safety information about how to properly position the steering wheel.

Make any steering wheel adjustments before you start driving.

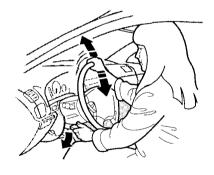
A WARNING

Adjusting the steering wheel position while driving may cause you to lose control of the car and be seriously injured in a crash.

Adjust the steering wheel only when the car is stopped.

To adjust the steering wheel upward or downward:

 Push the lever under the steering column all the way down.



- Move the steering wheel to the desired position, making sure the wheel points toward your chest, not your face. Make sure you can see all the instrument panel gauges and warning lights.
- 3. Push the lever up to lock the steering wheel in that position.
- Make sure you have securely locked the steering wheel in place by trying to move it up and down.

Steering Wheel Controls

Cruise Control

Cruise control allows you to maintain a set speed above 25 mph (40 km/h) without keeping your foot on the accelerator pedal. It should be used for cruising on straight, open highways. It is not recommended for conditions such as city driving, winding roads, slippery roads, heavy rain, or bad weather. You should have full control of the car under those conditions.

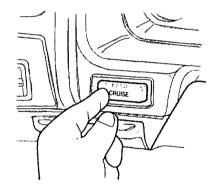
A WARNING

Improper use of the cruise control can lead to a crash.

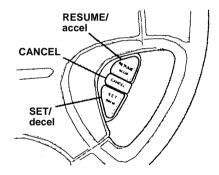
Use the cruise control only when traveling on open highways in good weather.

Using the Cruise Control

 Push in the Cruise Control Master Switch to the left of the steering column. The indicator in the switch will light.



Accelerate to the desired cruising speed above 25 mph (40 km/h). Press and release the SET/decel button on the steering wheel. The CRUISE CONTROL light on the instrument panel comes on, showing that the system is now activated.



The cruise control may not hold the set speed when you are going up or down hills.

Changing the Set Speed

You can increase the set cruising speed in either of two ways:

- Press and hold the RESUME/accel button. The car will accelerate slowly. When you reach the desired cruising speed, release the button.
- Push on the accelerator pedal. Accelerate to the desired cruising speed, and press the SET/decel button.

You can decrease the set cruising speed in either of two ways:

- Press and hold the SET/decel button. The car will decelerate. Release the button when you reach the desired speed.
- Tap the brake or clutch pedal lightly with your foot. The CRUISE CONTROL light on the instrument panel will go out. When the car slows to the

desired speed, press the SET/decel button. The car will then maintain the desired speed.

Even with the cruise control turned on, you can still use the accelerator pedal to speed up for passing. After completing the pass, take your foot off the accelerator pedal. The car will return to the set cruising speed.

Resting your foot on the brake or clutch pedal will cause the cruise control to cancel.

Canceling the Cruise Control

You can cancel the cruise control in any of these ways:

- Tap the brake or clutch pedal.
- Push the CANCEL button on the steering wheel.
- Press the Cruise Control Master Switch.

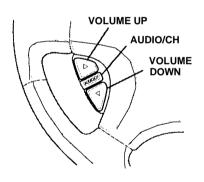
When you tap the brake or clutch pedal (manual transmission cars), or press the CANCEL button, the CRUISE CONTROL light on the instrument panel will go out and the car will begin to slow down. You can use the accelerator pedal in the normal way.

The system remembers the previously set cruising speed. To return to that speed, accelerate to above 25 mph (40 km/h), and press the RESUME/accel button until the CRUISE CONTROL light comes on. The car will accelerate to the same cruising speed as before.

Pressing the Cruise Control Master Switch turns the system completely off and erases the previous cruising speed from memory. To use the system again, refer to *Using the Cruise Control*.

Remote Audio Controls

These buttons let you control some functions of the audio system without removing your hands from the wheel. Refer to page 114 for a complete explanation.

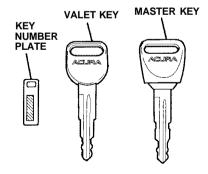


Keys and Locks

Keys

Your car comes with two kinds of keys: a master key and a valet key. The master key fits all locks on your car:

- Ignition
- Doors
- Trunk release handle
- Trunk pass-through
- Glove box



The valet key works only in the ignition and the door locks. You can keep the trunk release handle, trunk pass-through, and glove box locked when you leave your car and valet key at a parking facility.

You should have received a key number plate with your set of keys. You will need this number if you have to get a lost key replaced. Keep the plate stored in a safe place. When replacing keys, use only Acura-approved key blanks.

These keys contain electronic circuits that are activated by the Immobilizer System. They will not work to start the engine if the circuits are damaged.

 Protect the keys from direct sunlight, high temperature, and high humidity.

- Do not drop the keys or set heavy objects on them.
- Keep the keys away from liquids.
 If they get wet, dry them immediately with a soft cloth.

The keys do not contain batteries. Do not try to take them apart.

Remote Transmitter

Your car also comes with two remote transmitters; see page 65 for an explanation of the operation.

Immobilizer System

The Immobilizer System protects your car from theft. A properly coded ignition key must be used in the ignition switch for the engine to start. If an improperly coded key (or other device) is used, the engine's starting circuit is disabled.

When you turn the ignition switch to ON (II), the Immobilizer System indicator should come on for a few seconds, then go out. If the indicator starts to blink, it means the system does not recognize the coding of the key. Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0), remove the key, reinsert it, and turn the switch to ON (II) again.

The system may not recognize the key's coding if any other immobilizer key is near the ignition switch. To make sure the system recognizes the key code, keep each immobilizer key on a separate ring.

If the system repeatedly does not recognize the coding of the key, contact your Acura dealer.

This indicator will also blink several times when you turn the ignition switch from ON (II) to ACCESSORY (I) or LOCK (0).

Do not attempt to alter this system or add other devices to it. Electrical problems could result that may make your car undriveable.

If you have lost your key and you cannot start the engine, contact your Acura dealer.

As required by the FCC: This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

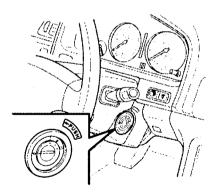
This device complies with DOC rules in Canada.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

Ignition Switch

The ignition switch is on the right side of the steering column. It has four positions:

- LOCK (0)
- ACCESSORY (I)
- ON (II)
- START (III)



LOCK (0) — You can insert or remove the key only in this position. To switch from ACCESSORY to LOCK, you must push the key in slightly as you turn it. If your car has an automatic transmission, it must also be in Park. The anti-theft lock will lock the steering column when you remove the key.

Removing the key from the ignition switch while driving locks the steering. This can cause you to lose control.

Remove the key from the ignition switch only when parked.

If the front wheels are turned, the anti-theft lock may sometimes make it difficult to turn the key from LOCK to ACCESSORY. Firmly turn the steering wheel to the left or to the right as you turn the key.

ACCESSORY (I) — In this position, you can operate the audio system and cigarette lighter.

ON (II) — This is the normal key position when driving. All features and accessories on the car are usable. Several of the lights on the instrument panel come on as a test when you turn the ignition switch from ACCESSORY to ON (see page 47).

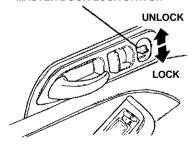
START (III) — Use this position only to start the engine. The switch returns to ON when you let go of the key.

You will hear a reminder beeper if you open either front door with the key in the LOCK or ACCESSORY position. Remove the key to turn it off.

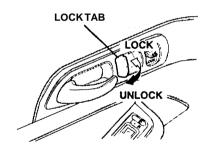
Power Door Locks

Each door has a master door lock switch. Either switch locks and unlocks both doors. Push the switch down to lock both doors, and up to unlock them.

MASTER DOOR LOCK SWITCH



Each door has a lock tab next to the inside door handle. When you push in the lock tab on the driver's door, both doors lock. Pulling out the lock tab on the driver's door only unlocks that door. The lock tab on the passenger's door locks and unlocks only that door.

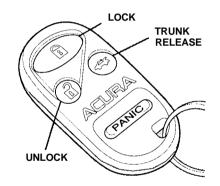


To lock either door when getting out of the car, push the lock tab in or push the master switch down and close the door. To help prevent you from locking yourself out of the car, these locks will not work if the door is open and the key is in the ignition switch.

From the outside, both doors lock when you use the key in either front door. To unlock only the driver's door from the outside, insert the key in the driver's door lock, turn the key, then release it. If you turn the key and hold it, both doors unlock. Both doors unlock immediately when you unlock the passenger's door with the key.

Remote Transmitter

You can lock and unlock your car with the remote transmitter. When you push the LOCK button, both doors lock.



When you push the UNLOCK button once, only the driver's door unlocks. The passenger's door unlocks when you push the button a second time.

The ceiling light (if the ceiling light switch is in the center position) comes on when you press the UNLOCK button. If you do not open either door, the light will go out in about 30 seconds and the doors will automatically relock. If you relock the doors with the remote transmitter before 30 seconds have elapsed, the light will go off immediately.

You cannot lock or unlock the doors with the remote transmitter if either door is not fully closed or the key is in the ignition switch. If either door is not closed, the alarm chirps three times to alert you.

To open the trunk, push the Trunk Release button for approximately one second. The trunk will not open if the key is in the ignition switch.

Audible Signal Operation

The system will signal you when the doors lock and unlock by flashing the parking lights, side marker lights and taillights: once when the doors lock; and twice when they unlock. You can program the remote transmitter so the system will also give an audible signal. The alarm will chirp once when you lock the doors, and twice when you unlock them.

To turn the audible signal on, press and hold the Trunk Release button, then immediately press and hold the LOCK button. You should see the LED on the remote transmitter come on for one second. Release both buttons after the LED goes out.

To turn the audible signal off, repeat the above procedure. You should see the LED blink twice.

The audible signal feature will be off after you install a new battery in the remote transmitter. Use the above procedure to turn it on again.

Panic Mode

Panic mode allows you to remotely activate your car's security system to attract attention. When activated, the alarm sounds and the parking lights, side marker lights, and taillights flash for about 2 minutes. To activate panic mode, push and hold the PANIC button for about one second.

To cancel panic mode before 2 minutes, press any button on the remote transmitter. You can also turn the ignition switch to ON (II).

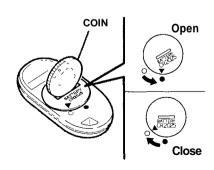
Panic mode will not activate if the key is in the ignition switch.

Replacing the Battery

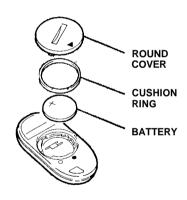
When the remote transmitter's battery begins to get weak, it may take several pushes on the button to lock or unlock the doors, and the LED will not light. Replace the battery as soon as possible.

Battery type: CR2025

To replace the battery, remove the round cover on the back of the transmitter by turning it counterclockwise with a coin.



Remove the old battery and note the polarity. Make sure the polarity of the new battery is the same (+ side facing up), then insert it in the transmitter.



Reinstall the cushion ring. Align the \triangle mark on the cover with the \bigcirc mark on the transmitter, then set the cover in place and turn it clockwise.

After the battery is changed, the transmitter must be synchronized with the main unit. With the doors and trunk lid closed, press either the Lock or Unlock button six times

Transmitter Care

Avoid severe shock to the transmitter, such as dropping or throwing it. Also protect it from extreme hot or cold temperatures.

Clean the transmitter case with a soft cloth. Do not use strong cleaners or solvents that could harm the case. Immersing the transmitter in any liquid will harm the transmitter and cause it to not function properly.

If you lose a transmitter, you will need to have the replacement

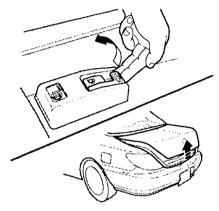
programmed to your car's system by your Acura dealer. Any other transmitters you have will also need to be reprogrammed.

As required by the FCC: This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This device complies with DOC rules in Canada.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Trunk

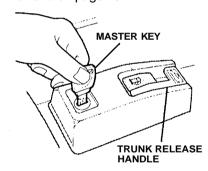


You can open the trunk in two ways:

- Pull the trunk release handle to the left of the driver's seat.
- Use the remote transmitter as described previously.

To close the trunk, press down on the trunk lid.

See page 126 for cargo loading and weight limit information. Keep the trunk lid closed at all times while driving to avoid damaging the lid, and to prevent exhaust gas from getting into the interior. See Carbon Monoxide Hazard on page 43.



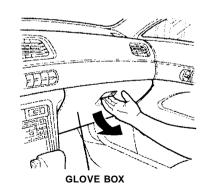
To protect items in the trunk when you need to give the key to someone else:

 Lock the trunk release handle with the master key. Also

- make sure the trunk pass-through cover is locked (see page 69).
- 2. Give the person the valet key.

Glove Box

Open the glove box by pulling the bottom of the handle. Close it with a firm push. Lock or unlock the glove box with the master key.



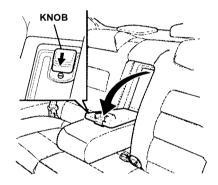
The glove box light comes on only when the instrument panel lights are on.

An open glove box can cause serious injury to your passenger in a crash, even if the passenger is wearing the seat belt.

Always keep the glove box closed while driving.

Trunk Pass-Through Cover

The cover behind the rear seat armrest allows you to reach small objects in the trunk from the interior.



The pass-through cover can be opened from either side; it folds forward onto the center armrest. Open the cover by sliding the knob downward and pushing or

pulling on the cover. To close the cover, swing it up and push firmly on the top. Make sure it latches properly.

For security, this cover can be locked and unlocked only with the master key. To lock the cover, insert the key and turn it clockwise.

Never drive with this cover open, especially if the trunk is also open. See **Carbon Monoxide Hazard** on page 43.

HomeLink® Universal Transmitter

On some models

The HomeLink® Universal Transmitter built into your car can be programmed to operate remotely controlled devices around your home, such as garage doors, lighting, or home security systems. It can replace up to three remote transmitters.

Customer Assistance

If you have problems with training the HomeLink[®] Universal Transmitter, or would like information on home products that can be operated by the transmitter, call (800) 355-3515.

Important Safety Precautions

Always refer to the operating instructions and safety information that came with your

garage door opener or other equipment you intend to operate with the HomeLink® Universal Transmitter. If you do not have this information, you should contact the manufacturer of the equipment.

While training or using the transmitter, make sure you have a clear view of the garage door or gate, and that no one will be injured by its movement.

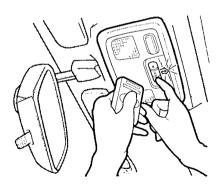
If your garage door opener was manufactured before April 1982, you may not be able to program the HomeLink® Universal Transmitter to operate it. Garage door openers manufactured before that date do not have a safety feature that causes them to stop and reverse if an obstacle is detected during closing, increasing the risk of injury. If you have questions, call (800) 355-3515.

Training the Transmitter

Before you can use the HomeLink® Universal Transmitter to operate devices around your home, it must "learn" the proper codes. For example, to train the transmitter to open and close the garage door:

- 1. This step erases all previously learned codes. Perform this step before training the transmitter for the very first time. Press and hold the two outside buttons until the red light in the transmitter flashes (approximately 20 seconds). Release the buttons.
- Hold the end of the garage door opener remote control near the HomeLink[®] transmitter. Make sure you are

- not blocking your view of the red light in the transmitter.
- 3. Select the transmitter button you want programmed.
- Press the button on the remote control and the button on the transmitter at the same time.
 Hold down both buttons.



- The red light in the transmitter should begin flashing. It will flash slowly at first, then rapidly.
- When the red light flashes rapidly, release both buttons. The transmitter should have learned the code from the remote control.
- Test the transmitter button by pushing it. It should operate the garage door.
- Repeat these steps to train the other two transmitter buttons to operate any other remotely controlled devices around your home (lighting, automatic gate, security system, etc.).

Canadian Owners: The remote control you are training from may stop transmitting after two seconds. This is not long enough

for the HomeLink® transmitter to learn the code. Release and press the button on the remote control every two seconds until the transmitter has learned the code.

The HomeLink® transmitter stores the code in a permanent memory. There should be no need to retrain the transmitter if your car's battery goes dead or is disconnected.

Retraining a Button

To train an already programmed transmitter button to operate a new device:

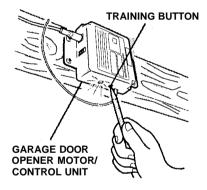
- 1. Select the transmitter button you want to train.
- 2. Press and hold the transmitter button until the red light

- begins to flash slowly (approximately 20 seconds).
- While continuing to hold the transmitter button, place the remote control for the device near the HomeLink® transmitter.
- Press and hold the button on the remote control. Hold both buttons until the red light begins to flash rapidly.
- Release both buttons. The transmitter should now be trained to operate the device.

Training With a Rolling Code System

For security purposes, newer garage door opening systems use a "rolling" or variable code. If you know that your garage door opener has a rolling code, or you have been unable to train the transmitter after several attempts, use the following procedure. You will need someone to help you.

 Find the "Training" button on your garage door opener motor/control unit. The location will vary, depending on the manufacturer. The manufacturer's documentation may help. Press the Training button on the motor/control unit until the light next to the button comes on, then release it.



 Press and hold the desired button on the HomeLink[®] transmitter for at least two seconds.

- Release the HomeLink[®] transmitter button, then press it again. This should turn off the training light on the motor/control unit.
- 5. Release the transmitter button.
- Press the transmitter button again. It should operate the garage door.

Erasing Codes

To erase the codes stored in all three buttons, press and hold the two outside buttons until the red light begins to flash, then release the buttons.

You should erase all three codes before selling the car.

As required by the FCC: This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This device complies with DOC rules in Canada.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Seat Adjustments

Driver's Seat Adjustments 3.0CL with 8-way power seat

See pages 10 - 12 for important safety information and warnings about how to properly position seats and seat-backs.

Adjust the seat before you start driving.

The long horizontal switch adjusts the seat bottom in several directions. The short vertical switch adjusts the seat-back angle. Push the horizontal switch forward or backward to adjust the distance to the steering wheel and pedals.



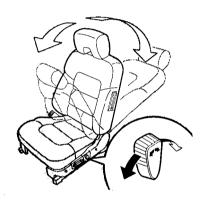
Pull up or push down on the front of the switch to move the seat bottom's front edge up or down. Pull up or push down on the rear of the switch to move the rear of the seat bottom up or down.



Pull the center of the horizontal switch up to raise the seat. Push it down to lower the seat.



Adjust the seat-back angle by pushing the rear switch in the direction you want to move.



Lumbar Support

Vary the lumbar support by moving the lever on the right side of the seat-back. Pivot the lever forward until it stops, then let it return. Doing this several times adjusts the lumbar support through its full range.



Driver's Seat Adjustments

2.3CL with 6-way power seat

See pages 10 - 12 for important safety information and warnings about how to properly position seats and seat-backs.

Adjust the seat before you start driving.

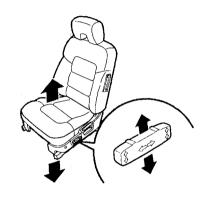
The long horizontal switch adjusts the seat bottom in several directions. Push the switch forward or backward to adjust the distance to the steering wheel and pedals.



Pull up or push down on the front of the switch to move the seat bottom's front edge up or down. Pull up or push down on the rear of the switch to move the rear of the seat bottom up or down.



Pull the center of the horizontal switch up to raise the seat. Push it down to lower the seat.



To change the angle of the seat-back, pull up on the lever on the outside of the seat bottom. Move the seat-back to the desired position and release the lever. Let the seat-back latch in the new position.



Lumbar Support

Vary the lumbar support by moving the lever on the right side of the seat-back. Pivot the lever forward until it stops, then let it return. Doing this several times adjusts the lumbar support through its full range.



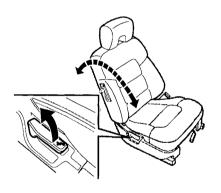
Passenger's Seat Adjustments

All models

To adjust the seat forward and backward, pull up on the lever under the seat cushion's front edge. Move the seat to the desired position, and release the lever. Try to move the seat to make sure it is locked in position.



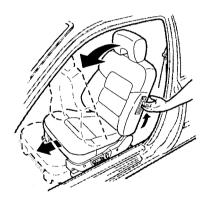
To change the angle of the seat-back, pull up on the lever on the outside of the seat bottom. Move the seat-back to the desired position, and release the lever. Let the seat-back latch in the new position.



Rear Seat Access

3.0CL with 8-way power driver's seat

To get into the rear seat on the driver's side, pull up on the lever on the side of the seat-back.



The seat-back will tilt forward and, if the driver's door is open, the seat bottom will automatically move forward several inches.

When you tilt the seat-back backward, the seat bottom will automatically return to its original position.

If the seat runs into any obstacles as it is automatically moving back to its original position, it stops, then moves forward a short distance. Remove the obstacle, such as a package on the floor between the seats, then use the horizontal switch to move the seat to the desired position.

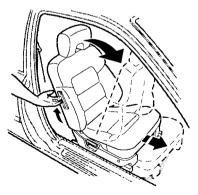
Sitting down heavily in the seat as it is moving backward can also cause the seat to react as if it has run into an obstacle.

2.3CL with 6-way power driver's seat

To get into the rear seat on the driver's side, pull up on the release lever on the side of the seat-back.

Passenger's side, all models

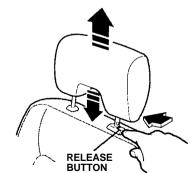
To get into the rear seat on the passenger's side, pull up on the release lever on the side of the seat-back, then pull the seat-back forward. The whole seat will move forward to allow easier entry to the back seat. After you return the seat-back to the upright position, push the whole seat backward until it latches. Make sure the seat is fully latched before sitting in it.



Head Restraints

See page 12 for important safety information and a warning about how to properly position head restraints.

The front head restraints help protect you and your passenger from whiplash and other injuries. They are most effective when you adjust them so the top of the restraint is even with the tops of your ears.



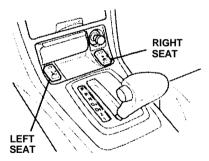
The front head restraints adjust for height. You need both hands to adjust the restraint. Do not attempt to adjust it while driving. To raise it, pull upward. To lower the restraint, push the release button sideways and push the restraint down.

To remove a head restraint for cleaning or repair, pull it up as far as it will go. Press the release button and pull the restraint out of the seat-back.

Seat Heaters

All 3.0CL models with optional leather interior

Both front seats are equipped with seat heaters. The ignition must be ON (II) to use them. To turn the heater on, press the appropriate button (L or R). Press the button again to turn the heater off.

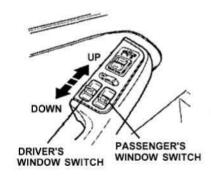


Do not use the seat heaters if the engine is left idling for an extended period. They can weaken the battery, causing hard starting.

Power Windows

Your car's windows are electrically powered. Turn the ignition switch to ON (II) to raise or lower a window.

Each door has a switch that controls its window. To open the window, push the switch down and hold it. Release the switch when you want the window to stop. Close the window by pushing the switch up and holding it.



The driver's armrest has a master power window control panel. To open the passenger's window, push down on the appropriate switch, and hold it down until the window reaches the desired position. To close the window, push up on the window switch. Release the switch when the window gets to the position you want.

A WARNING

Closing a power window on a child's hands or fingers can cause serious injury.

Make sure children are away from the windows before closing them.

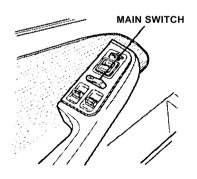
The master control panel also contains these extra features:

AUTO—To open the driver's window fully, push the window switch firmly down and release it. The window automatically goes all the way down. To stop the window from going all the way down, push the window switch up briefly.

To open the driver's window only partially, push the window switch down lightly and hold it. The window will stop as soon as you release the switch.

The AUTO function only works to lower the driver's window. To raise the window, you must push the window switch up and hold it until the window reaches the desired position.

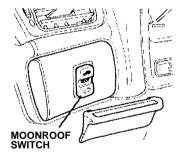
The MAIN switch controls power to the passenger's window. With this switch off, the passenger's window cannot be raised or lowered. The MAIN switch does not affect the driver's window. Keep the MAIN switch off when you have children in the car so they do not injure themselves by operating the window unintentionally.



The power window system has a key-off delay function. The windows will still operate for up to 10 minutes after you turn off the ignition. Opening either door cancels the delay function. You must turn the ignition ON (II) again before you can raise or lower the windows.

Moonroof

The moonroof has two positions: it can be tilted up in the back for ventilation; or it can be slid back into the roof. Use the switches under the left dashboard vent to operate the moonroof. The ignition must be ON (II).



To tilt up the back of the moonroof, press and hold the top (♣) of the switch. To close the moonroof, press and hold the bottom (♣) of the switch until the moonroof is closed.

To slide the moonroof back, press and hold the () side of the switch until the moonroof reaches the desired position. To close the moonroof, press and hold the () side of the switch.

A WARNING

Closing the moonroof on someone's hands or fingers can cause serious injury.

Make sure passengers are clear of the moonroof before closing it.

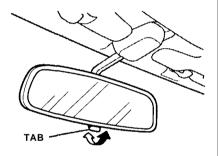
The moonroof has a key-off delay. You can still open and close the moonroof for up to 10 minutes after you turn off the ignition. The key-off delay cancels as soon as you open either door. You must then turn the ignition ON (II) to operate the moonroof.

NOTICE

If you try to open the moonroof in below-freezing temperatures, or when it is covered with snow or ice, you can damage the moonroof panel or motor.

Mirrors

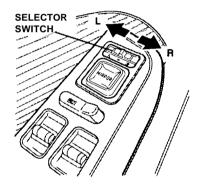
Keep the inside and outside mirrors clean and adjusted for best visibility. Be sure to adjust the mirrors before you start driving.



The inside mirror has day and night positions. The night position reduces glare from headlights behind you. Flip the tab on the bottom edge of the mirror to select the day or night position.

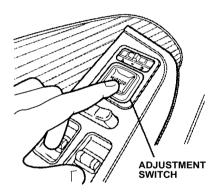
Adjusting the Power Mirrors

Adjust the outside mirrors with the adjustment switch on the driver's door armrest.



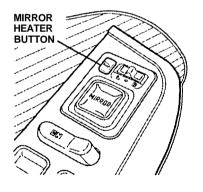
- Turn the ignition switch ON (II).
- Move the selector switch to L (driver's side) or R (passenger's side).

Push the appropriate edge of the adjustment switch to move the mirror right, left, up, or down.



4. When you finish, move the selector switch to the center (OFF) position. This turns off the adjustment switch so you can't move a mirror out of position by accidentally bumping the switch.

U.S. 3.0CL and all Canadian models - The outside mirrors are heated to remove fog and frost. With the ignition ON (II), turn on the heaters by pressing the button. The light in the button comes on as a reminder. Press the button again to turn the heaters off.



Parking Brake

To apply the parking brake, pull the lever up firmly. To release it, pull up slightly, push the button, and lower the lever. The parking brake light on the instrument panel should go out when the parking brake is fully released (see page 48). If you try to drive the car without fully releasing the parking brake, the ABS indicator may come on.

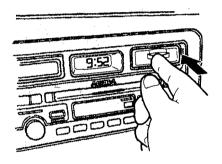


NOTICE

Driving the car with the parking brake applied can damage the rear brakes and axles.

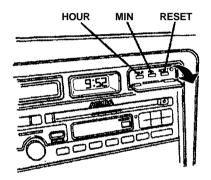
Digital Clock

The digital clock displays the time with the ignition switch ON (II). To see the time with the ignition off, press and hold the button to the right of the clock.



To set the clock:

1. Turn the ignition switch ON (II) to display the time.



 Swing down the front cover of the button to the right of the clock display. You will see HOUR, MIN, and RESET buttons.

- 3. Press and hold the HOUR button until the hour advances to the desired time.
- Press and hold the MIN button until the numbers advance to the desired time.

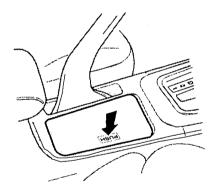
You can use the RESET button to quickly set the time to the nearest hour. If the displayed time is before the half hour, pressing RESET sets the clock back to the previous hour. If the displayed time is after the half hour, pressing RESET sets the clock forward to the beginning of the next hour.

For example:

- 1:06 would RESET to 1:00.
- 1:52 would RESET to 2:00.

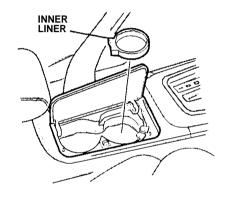
Beverage Holder

To open the beverage holder, push on the top. The beverage holder lid is spring-loaded and will pop open. To close it, push it down until it latches.



The inner liner can be removed if you want to hold a larger cup.

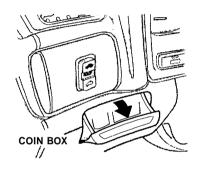
Use the beverage holder only when the car is parked. If you place cups in the holder while driving, the liquid may spill when you go over bumps or around corners.



Be careful when you are using the beverage holder. A spilled liquid that is very hot can scald you or your passenger. Spilled liquids can also damage the upholstery, carpeting, and electrical components in the interior.

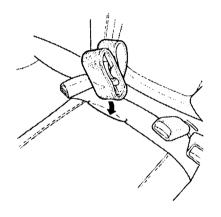
Coin Box

To open the coin box, pull the upper edge. Close it with a firm push.



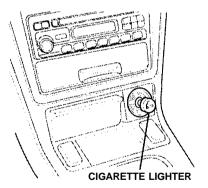
Seat Belt Pocket

The pocket in the rear seat cushion is used to store the center seat belt when it is not in use. Coil up the buckle end of the seat belt and insert it into the pocket.



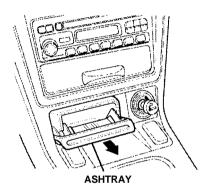
Cigarette Lighter

The ignition switch must be in ACCESSORY (I) or ON (II) for the cigarette lighter to work. To heat up the lighter, push it in. It will pop out when it is ready for use. Do not hold the lighter in while it is heating up, you could cause it to overheat.



Ashtrays

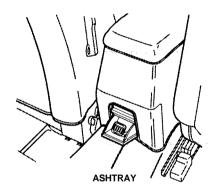
Open the front ashtray by swinging the lid down. Push it in to close it.



To remove the ashtray for emptying, open the lid, and then pull the ashtray straight out. When putting the ashtray back in, make sure the lid is open.

The rear ashtray is at the rear end of the center console. Open the ashtray by swinging the upper

edge of the lid down. To remove the ashtray for emptying, open it, and then lift up and out.



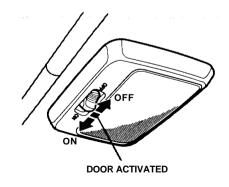
NOTICE

Use the ashtray only for cigarettes, cigars, and other smoking materials. To prevent a possible fire and damage to your car, don't put paper or other things that can burn in the ashtrays.

Courtesy Lights

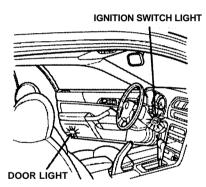
Interior Light

The interior light has a three-position switch. In the OFF (left) position, the light does not come on. In the center position, the interior light comes on when you open either door or unlock the door with the remote transmitter. In the ON (right) position, the interior light stays on continuously.



Door Light

Each door has a courtesy light. This light comes on when you open the door.

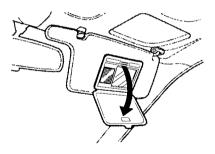


Your car also has a courtesy light in the ignition switch. This light comes on when you open the driver's door. It remains on for several seconds after the door is closed.

Vanity Light

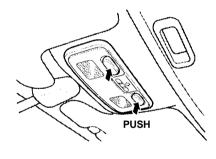
Each sun visor has a lighted vanity mirror. The light beside the mirror comes on only when the parking lights or headlights are on.

SUN VISOR



Spotlights

Turn on each spotlight by pushing the button next to it. Push the button again to turn it off. You can use the spotlights at all times.



Comfort and Convenience Features

The climate control system in your Acura provides a comfortable driving environment in all weather conditions.

The audio system is very versatile. To get the most from this system, take the time to learn what the controls do. To discourage theft, a code number is required to enable the system.

The security system helps to discourage vandalism and theft of your Acura.

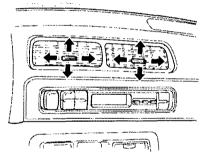
Jilmate Control System	92
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Climate Control System

The automatic climate control system in your Acura picks the proper combination of air conditioning, heating, and ventilation to maintain the interior temperature you select. The system also selects the fan speed and the vents the air flows from

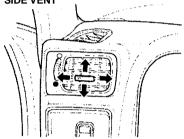
The direction of air flow from the vents in the center and each side. of the dashboard is adjustable. Move the tab in the center of each vent up and down and side to side.

CENTER VENT



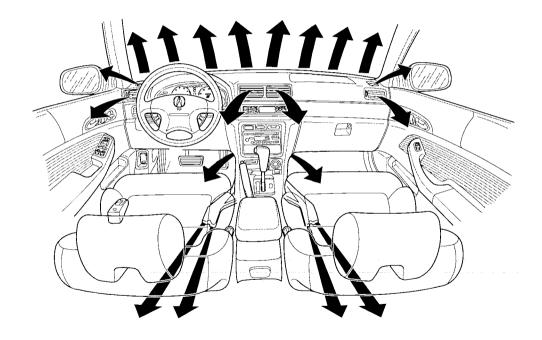
The side vents can be opened and closed with the dials next to them





The climate control system draws air through the exterior intakes at the bottom of the windshield. Keep these intakes clear of leaves and other debris.

For the climate control system to provide heating and cooling, the engine must be running.

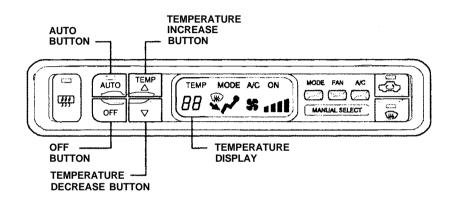


Fully Automatic Operation

To put the Automatic Climate Control System in fully automatic mode, press the AUTO button. Then set the desired temperature by pressing either TEMP button:

▲ to raise the temperature above the displayed value, or ▼ to lower the temperature. The system automatically selects the proper mix of conditioned and/or heated air that will, as quickly as possible, raise or lower the interior temperature from its current level to the set temperature.

When you set the temperature to its lower limit (60°F/18°C) or its upper limit (90°F/32°C), the system runs at full cooling or heating only. It does not regulate the interior temperature. When the temperature is set between the lower and upper limits, the system



regulates the interior temperature to the set value.

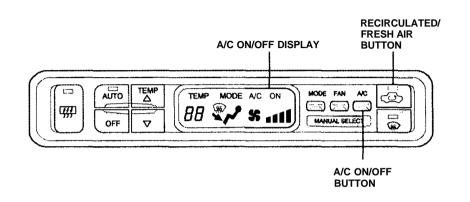
In cold weather, the fan will not come on automatically until the engine has run for a short time and the heater starts to develop warm air. Pressing the OFF button shuts the climate control system completely off. Keep the system completely off only for short periods. To keep stale air and mustiness from collecting, you should have the fan running at all times.

Semi-Automatic Operation

You can manually select various functions of the climate control system. All other functions remain automatically controlled.

Air Conditioning Switch

Pressing the Air Conditioning Switch turns the air conditioning on and off. You will see A/C ON or A/C OFF in the display. When you turn the A/C off, the system cannot regulate the interior temperature if you set it below the outside air temperature. With the A/C on, use the temperature control buttons to adjust the temperature of the air flow to a comfortable level.



Recirculated and Fresh Air

The button selects the source of air going into the climate control system.

When the light in this button is on, the interior air is recirculated through the system. When the

light is off, fresh air is drawn into the system from outside. Press the button to change between recirculated and fresh air. You can, for example, manually put the system in recirculation mode when driving through an area with smoke or fumes.

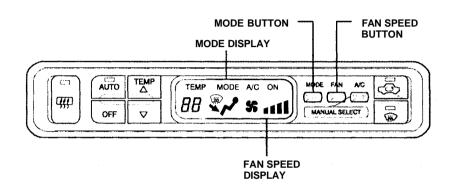
Fan Speed

You can manually select the fan speed with the center button. When you press the button the first time, the fan is taken out of automatic mode and will start to run at its slowest speed. Pressing the button again makes it run faster. The fan speed is shown by vertical bars in the display. If the fan is at its highest speed, pressing the button again takes it to its lowest speed.

Mode Button

Use the MODE button to select the vents the air flows from. Each time you press the MODE button, the display shows the mode selected. Press the button four times to see all the modes.

Some air will flow from the side vents in the dashboard in all modes.



The main air flow is divided between the floor vents and the defroster vents at the base of the windshield.

The main air flow comes from the floor vents.

The main air flow is divided between the vents in the dashboard and the floor vents.

The main air flow comes from the dashboard vents.

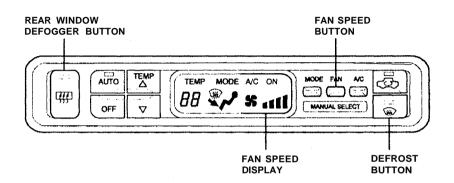
The who button directs the main air flow to the windshield for faster defrosting. It also overrides any MODE selection you may have made.

When you select , the A/C turns on automatically and the system selects fresh air mode. For faster defrosting, manually set the fan speed to high. You can also increase air flow to the windshield by closing the side vents in the dashboard.

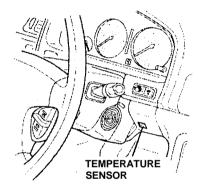
When you turn off \(\frac{\pmathcal{P}}{\pmathcal{P}} \) by pressing the button again, the system returns to its former settings.

Rear Window Defogger Button

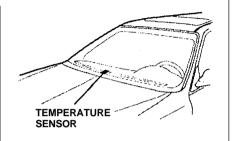
This button turns the rear window defogger on and off (see page 57).



Temperature Sensors



The climate control system has temperature sensors located next to the steering column and in the top of the dashboard. Do not cover the sensors or spill any liquid in them.



Audio System

AM/FM/CD Audio System

Your Acura's audio system provides clear reception on both AM and FM bands, while the preset buttons allow you to easily select your favorite stations.

The anti-theft feature disables the system if it is disconnected from the car's battery. To get the system working again, you must enter a code number (see page 113).

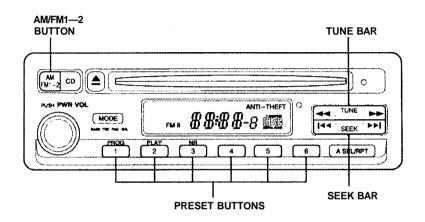
Operating the Radio

The ignition switch must be in ACCESSORY (I) or ON (II) to operate the audio system. Turn the system on by pushing the PWR/VOL knob. Adjust the volume by turning the same knob.

The band and frequency that the radio was last tuned to is displayed. To change bands, press the AM/FM1-2 button. On the FM band, ST will be displayed if the station is broadcasting in stereo. Stereo reproduction on AM is not available.

You can use any of three methods to find radio stations on the selected band: **TUNE**, **SEEK**, or the **Preset** buttons.

TUNE — Use the TUNE bar to tune the radio to a desired frequency. Press the ▶▶ side of the bar to tune to a higher frequency, and the ◀ side to tune to a lower frequency. The frequency numbers will start to change rapidly. Release the bar when the display reaches the desired frequency. To change the frequency in small increments, press and release the TUNE bar quickly.



SEEK — The SEEK function searches the band for a station with a strong signal. To activate it, press the SEEK bar on either the I◄◄ or ▶►I side, then release it. Depending on which side you press, the system scans upward or downward from the

current frequency. It stops when it finds a station with a strong signal.

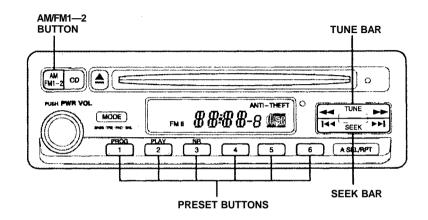
Preset — You can store the frequencies of your favorite radio stations in the six preset buttons. Each button will store one frequency on the AM band, and two on the FM band.

To store a frequency:

- Select the desired band, AM or FM1-2. FM1 and FM2 let you store two frequencies with each Preset button.
- Use the TUNE or SEEK function to tune the radio to a desired station.
- Pick the Preset button you want for that station. Press the button and hold it until you hear a beep.
- Repeat steps 1 through 3 to store a total of six stations on AM and 12 on FM.

Once a station's frequency is stored, simply press and release the proper Preset button to tune to it.

The preset frequencies will be lost if your car's battery goes dead or is disconnected.



100 Comfort and Convenience Features

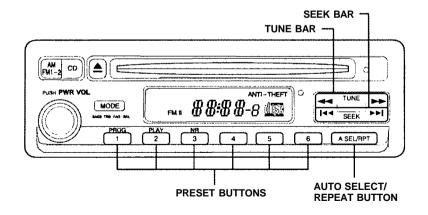
AUTO SELECT—If you are traveling far from home and can no longer receive the stations you preset, you can use the Auto Select feature to find stations in the local area.

To activate Auto Select, press the A.SEL/RPT button. A.SEL will flash in the display, and the system will go into scan mode for several seconds. It automatically scans both bands, looking for stations with strong signals. It stores the frequencies of six AM stations and twelve FM stations in the preset buttons. You can then use the preset buttons to select those stations.

If you are in a remote area, Auto Select may not find six strong AM stations or twelve strong FM stations. If this happens, you will see a "0" displayed when you press any preset button that does not have a station stored.

If you do not like the stations Auto Select has stored, you can store other frequencies in the preset buttons. Use the TUNE or SEEK function to find the desired frequencies, then store them in the selected preset buttons as described previously.

Auto Select does not erase the frequencies that you preset previously. When you return home, turn off Auto Select by pressing the A.SEL/RPT button. The preset buttons will then select the frequencies you originally set.

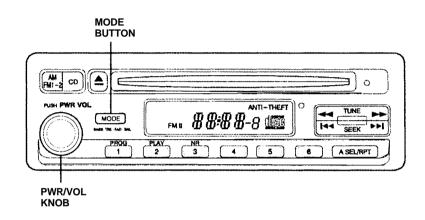


Adjusting the Sound

Bass, Treble, Balance, and Fader are each adjustable. You select which of these you want to adjust by pressing the MODE button several times. The selected mode, BAS, TRE, FAD, or BAL is shown in the display.

Balance/Fader — These two modes adjust the strength of the sound coming from each speaker. The BAL adjusts the side-to-side strength, while FAD adjusts the front-to-back strength.

Select BAL or FAD by pressing the MODE button. Adjust the Balance or Fader to your liking by turning the PWR/VOL knob. The number in the display (from -9 to 9) shows you the current setting.



Treble/Bass — Use these modes to adjust the tone to your liking. Select TRE or BAS by pressing the MODE button. Adjust the desired mode by turning the PWR/VOL knob. The displayed number (from -5 to 5) shows you the current setting.

The system will automatically return the display to normal mode about seven seconds after you stop adjusting a mode with the PWR/VOL knob. You can also continue pressing the MODE button until the frequency is displayed.

Radio Frequencies

Your Acura's radio can receive the complete AM and FM bands. Those bands cover these frequencies:

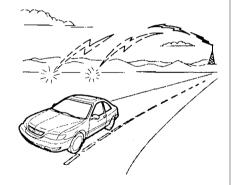
AM band: 530 to 1,710 kilohertz FM band: 87.7 to 107.9 megahertz

Radio stations on the AM band are assigned frequencies at least 10 kilohertz apart (530, 540, 550). Stations on the FM band are assigned frequencies at least 0.2 megahertz apart (87.9, 88.1, 88.3).

Stations must use these exact frequencies. It is fairly common for stations to round-off the frequency in their advertising, so your radio could display a frequency of 100.9 even though the announcer may identify the station as "FM101."

Radio Reception

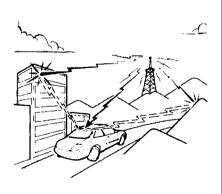
How well your Acura's radio receives stations is dependent on many factors, such as the distance from the station's transmitter, nearby large objects, and atmospheric conditions.



A radio station's signal gets weaker as you get farther away from its transmitter. If you are listening to an AM station, you will notice the sound volume becoming weaker, and the station drifting in and out. If you are listening to an FM station, you will see the stereo indicator flickering off and on as the signal weakens. Eventually, the stereo indicator will go off and the sound will fade completely as you get out of range of the station's signal.

Driving very near the transmitter of a station that is broadcasting on a frequency close to the frequency of the station you are listening to can also affect your radio's reception. You may temporarily hear both stations, or hear only the station you are close to.

Radio signals, especially on the FM band, are deflected by large objects such as buildings and hills. Your radio then receives. both the direct signal from the station's transmitter, and the deflected signal. This causes the sound to distort or flutter. This is a main cause of poor radio reception in city driving.



Radio reception can be affected by atmospheric conditions such as thunderstorms, high humidity, and even sunspots. You may be able to receive a distant radio station one day and not receive it the next day because of a change in conditions.



Electrical interference from passing vehicles and stationary sources can cause temporary reception problems.

Operating the CD Player

You operate the CD player with the same controls used for the radio.

With the system on, insert the disc into the CD slot. Push the disc in halfway, the drive will pull it in the rest of the way and begin to play. The number of the track that is playing is shown in the display.

You can also play 3-inch (8-cm) discs without using an adapter ring. In all cases, play only standard round discs. Odd-shaped CDs may jam in the drive or cause other problems.

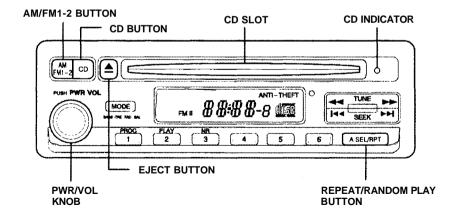
When the system reaches the end of the disc, it will return to the beginning and play the disc again.

You can switch to the radio while a CD is playing by pressing the AM/FM1-2 button. Press the CD button to return to playing the CD. The CD will begin playing where it left off.

If you turn the system off while a CD is playing, either with the PWR/VOL knob or by turning off

the ignition, the disc will stay in the drive. When you turn the system back on, the CD will begin playing where it left off. Press the eject button to remove the disc from the drive.

If you eject the disc, but do not remove it from the slot, the system will automatically reload



the disc after 15 seconds and put the CD player in pause mode. To begin playing the disc, press the CD button

You can use the TUNE and SEEK bars while a disc is playing to select passages and change tracks.

To move rapidly within a track, press and hold the TUNE bar. Press the >> side to move forward, or the ◀◀ side to move backward. Release the bar when the system reaches the point you want.

Each time you press the ▶▶ side of the SEEK bar, the system skips forward to the beginning of the next track. Press the I◀◀ side to skip backward to the beginning of the current track. Press it again to skip to the beginning of the previous track.

REPEAT—To activate the Repeat feature, press and release the Repeat button. You will see RPT in the display. The system continuously replays the current track. Press the Repeat button again to turn it off.

RANDOM PLAY — This feature. when activated, plays the tracks on the CD in random order, rather than in the order they are recorded on the CD. To activate Random. Play, press and hold the A.SEL/RPT button until you see A.SEL in the display. The system will then select and play tracks randomly. This continues until you deactivate Random Play by pressing A.SEL/RPT again.

If the system is in Repeat mode, you must turn it off by pressing A.SEL/RPT before you can select Random Play. Then press and hold the button again until you see A.SEL displayed.

CD Holder

The CD holder in the center console will store up to five CDs.

Operating the CD Changer (Optional)

A trunk-mounted Compact Disc changer is available for your car. It holds up to six discs, providing several hours of continuous entertainment. You operate this CD changer with the same controls used for the in-dash CD player.

Load the desired CDs in the magazine, and load the magazine in the changer according to the instructions that came with the unit. Play only standard round discs. Odd-shaped CDs may jam in the drive or cause other problems.

To select the CD changer, press the CD button. The disc and track numbers will be displayed. A "0" will flash for the track number as the CD is loaded, then it will change to a non-flashing "1."

To select a different disc, press the appropriate preset button (1-6). If you select an empty slot in the magazine, the changer will, after finding that slot empty, try to load the CD in the next slot. This continues until it finds a CD to load and play.

If you load a CD in the in-dash player while the changer is playing a CD, the system will stop the changer and begin playing the in-dash CD. To select the changer again, press the CD button. Play will begin where it left off. Use the CD button to switch between the player and the changer.

If you eject the in-dash CD while it is playing, the system will automatically switch to the CD

changer and begin play where it left off. If there are no CDs in the changer, the display will flash. You will have to select another mode (AM or FM) with the button.

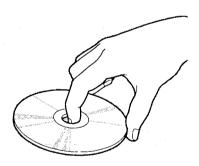
When you switch back to CD mode, the system selects the same unit (in-dash or changer) that was playing when you switched out of CD mode.

To use the SKIP, REPEAT, and RANDOM functions, refer to the in-dash player operating instructions.

Protecting Compact Discs

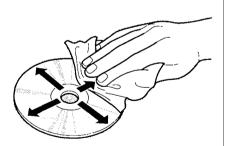
Handle a CD by its edges; never touch either surface.

Contamination from fingerprints, liquids, felt-tip pens, and labels can cause the CD to not play properly, or possibly jam in the drive.

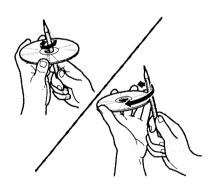


When a CD is not being played, store it in its case to protect it from dust and other contamination. To prevent warpage, keep CDs out of direct sunlight and extreme heat.

To clean a disc, use a clean soft cloth. Wipe across the disc from the center to the outside edge.



A new CD may be rough on the inner and outer edges. The small plastic pieces causing this roughness can flake off and fall on the recording surface of the disc, causing skipping or other problems. Remove these pieces by rubbing the inner and outer edges with the side of a pencil or pen.



Never try to insert foreign objects in the CD player or the magazine.

CD Player Error Indications

If you see an error indication in the display while operating the CD player, find the cause in the chart to the right. If you cannot clear the error indication, take the car to your Acura dealer.

Indication	Cause	Solution
CDPE D	FOCUS/CLV Error Data Read Error Search Error	Press the EJECT button and pull out the disc. Check if the disc is inserted correctly in the CD player. Make sure the disc is not scratched or damaged.
CDPE I	Mechanical Error	Press the EJECT button and pull out the disc. Check the disc for damage or deformation. If the CD cannot be pulled out or the error indication does not disappear after the disc is ejected, see your Acura dealer. Do not try to force the disc out of the player.
CDPE 2	Control Error LSI Error	Consult your Acura dealer.

CD Changer Error Indications

If you see an error indication in the display while operating the CD changer, find the cause in the chart to the right. If you cannot clear the error indication, take the car to your Acura dealer.

Indication	Cause	Solution
E - 01	Disc-changer malfunction.	Consult your Acura dealer.
E - 02	Disc is in changer mechanism.	Press the magazine eject button, and insert an empty magazine.
E - 03 E - 04 E - 05	Disc-changer malfunction.	If the code disappears within a few seconds, unit is OK. If it does not, consult your Acura dealer.
E - 06	Disc-changer malfunction.	Press the magazine eject button and pull out the magazine, check for error indication. Insert the magazine again. If the magazine cannot be pulled out, consult your Acura dealer.
E - 07	CD magazine ejection impossible.	Press the magazine eject button. If the magazine does not eject, consult your Acura dealer.
Н	High temperature.	Will disappear when the temperature returns to normal.
E - EE	Misconnection or disconnection of CD changer.	See your Acura dealer.
	No CD magazine in the CD changer.	Insert CD magazine.
0 - 00	No CD in magazine.	Insert CD in magazine.

Operating the Cassette Player (Optional)

The cassette system features Dolby B* noise reduction, automatic sensing of chromium dioxide (CrO₂) tape, and autoreverse for continuous play.

Make sure the tape opening on the cassette is facing to the right, then insert the cassette most of the way into the slot. The system will pull it in the rest of the way, and begin to play.

*Dolby noise reduction manufactured under license from Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation. "Dolby" and the symbol are trademarks of Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.

The tape direction indicator will light to show you which side of the cassette is playing. The ▲ indicates the side you inserted facing upward is now playing. If you want to play the other side, press the PROG button.

Dolby B noise reduction turns on when you insert a cassette. If the cassette was not recorded using Dolby noise reduction, turn it off by pressing the NR button.

When the system reaches the end of the tape, it will automatically reverse direction and play the other side. If you want to remove the cassette from the drive, press the EJECT button.

If you turn the system off while a tape is playing, either with the PWR/VOL knob or by turning off the ignition, the cassette will remain in the drive. When you turn

the system back on, the tape will begin playing where it left off.

To switch to the radio or CD player while a tape is playing, press the AM/FM1-2 or CD button. To change back to the cassette player, push the CD button.

Tape Search Functions

With a cassette playing, you can use the FF, REW, TMS, or REPEAT functions to find a desired program.

FF/REW — Fast Forward and Rewind move the tape rapidly. Press and release the ▶▶ side of the TUNE bar to fast forward the tape, or the ◄◄ side to rewind. You will see FF or REW flashing in the display. To stop fast forward or rewind, press the PLAY button. If the system reaches the end of the tape while in fast forward or

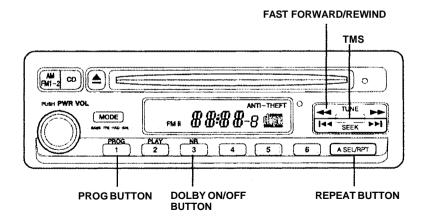
rewind, it automatically stops that function, reverses direction, and begins to play.

TMS — The Tape Music Search function allows you to find the beginning of a song or passage. To activate TMS, press the SEEK bar. Press the ▶▶I side to advance to the beginning of the next song or passage, or theI◄ side to return to the beginning of the current song or passage. FF or REW will flash in the display as the tape moves. When the system reaches the beginning of the next song or passage (FF), or the beginning of the current one (REW), it goes back to PLAY mode.

REPEAT — The Repeat function continuously replays the current song or passage. Press the REPEAT button to activate it; you will see RPT displayed as a reminder.

When the system reaches the end of the song or passage currently playing, it will automatically go into rewind. When it senses the beginning of the same song or passage, the system returns to PLAY mode. It will continue to repeat this same program until you deactivate REPEAT by pressing the button again.

The TMS and REPEAT functions use silent periods on the tape to find the end of a song or passage. These features may not work to your satisfaction if there is almost no gap between selections, a high noise level between selections, or a silent period in the middle of a selection.



Caring for the Cassette Player

The cassette player picks up dirt and oxides whenever you play a tape. This contamination builds up over time and causes the sound quality to degrade. To prevent this, you should clean the cassette drive after every 30 hours of use. Your Acura dealer has a cleaning kit available.

If you do not clean the cassette drive regularly, it may eventually become impossible to remove the deposits with a normal cleaning kit.

The player automatically ejects cassettes that do not play properly. If it ejects a cassette before it begins to play, it is probably defective and should not be inserted again. You may have a cassette suddenly stop playing,

reverse directions once or twice, and then eject. This is normally an indication the tape is wound unevenly. It should play after the tape is manually rewound.

Use 100-minute or shorter cassettes. Cassettes longer than that use thinner tape that may break or jam the drive.

Look at the cassette before you insert it. If the tape is loose, tighten it by turning a hub with a pencil or your finger. If the label is peeling off, remove it from the cassette or it could cause the cassette to jam in the player. Never try to insert a warped or damaged cassette in the player.

Do not leave cassettes sitting where they will be exposed to

direct sunlight, high heat, or high humidity, such as on top of the dashboard or in the player. If a cassette is exposed to extreme heat or cold, let it reach a moderate temperature before inserting it in the player.

Theft Protection

Your car's audio system will disable itself if it is disconnected from electrical power for any reason. To make it work again, the user must enter a specific five-digit code with the Preset buttons. Because there are hundreds of number combinations possible from five digits, making the system work without knowing the exact code is nearly impossible.

You should have received a card that lists your audio system's code number and serial number. It is best to store this card in a safe place at home. In addition, you should write the audio system's serial number in this Owner's Manual. If you should happen to lose the card, you must obtain the code number from your Acura dealer. To do this you will need the system's serial number.

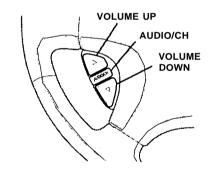
If your car's battery is disconnected or goes dead, the audio system will disable itself. If this happens, you will see "Code" in the frequency display the next time you turn on the system. Use the Preset buttons to enter the five-digit code. If it is entered correctly, the radio will start playing.

If you make a mistake entering the code, do not start over or try to correct your mistake. Complete the five-digit sequence, then enter the correct code. You have three tries to enter the correct code. If you are unsuccessful in three attempts, you must then leave the system on for one hour before trying again.

You will have to store your favorite stations in the Preset buttons after the system begins working. Your original settings were lost when power was disconnected.

Remote Audio Controls

Two controls for the audio system are mounted in the steering wheel hub. These let you control basic functions without removing your hand from the wheel.



The top and bottom buttons adjust the volume up (\blacktriangle) or down (\blacktriangledown) . Press the proper button and hold it until the desired volume is reached, then release it.

The AUDIO/CH button has three functions, depending on whether you are listening to the radio, or playing a cassette or CD.

If you are listening to the radio, use the AUDIO/CH button to change stations. Each time you press this button, the system advances to the next preset station on the band you are listening to. You will see the number of the selected Preset button in the display. To change bands, press the AM or FM button on the audio system's front panel.

If you are playing a cassette, use the AUDIO/CH button to advance to the next selection. You will see "FF" blinking in the display when you press the AUDIO/CH button. The system fast forwards until it senses a silent period, then goes back to PLAY.

If you are playing a CD, the system skips to the beginning of the next track each time you push the AUDIO/CH button. You will see the disc and track number in the display.

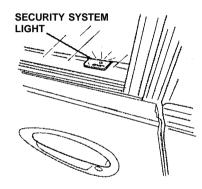
Security System

The security system helps to protect your car and valuables from theft. The alarm sounds and the parking lights, side marker lights, and taillights flash if someone attempts to break into your car. This alarm continues for two minutes, then the system resets.

To reset an alarming system before the two minutes have elapsed, unlock either door with the key or the remote transmitter.

The security system sets automatically 15 seconds after you close and lock the doors, the hood, and the trunk. The security system light on the driver's door

starts blinking immediately to show you the system is setting itself



Once the security system is set, opening either door (without using the key or remote transmitter), or opening the hood, will cause it to alarm.

With the system set, you can still open the trunk with the remote transmitter without triggering the alarm. The alarm will sound if the trunk is opened with the trunk release handle

The security system will not set if the hood, trunk, or either door is not fully closed. If the system will not set, check the Door and Brake Lamp Monitor on the instrument panel (see page 49), to see if the doors and trunk are fully closed. Since it is not part of the monitor display, manually check the hood.

Before Driving

Before you begin driving your Acura, you should know what gasoline to use, and how to check the levels of important fluids. You also need to know how to properly store luggage or packages. The information in this section will help you.

Break-in Period	118
Gasoline	118
Service Station Procedures . Filling the Fuel Tank	119
Opening the Hood Oil Check Engine Coolant Check .	120 121 122
Fuel Economy Vehicle Condition Driving Habits	123 123 123
Accessories and Modifications	124
Carrying Cargo	126

Break-in Period

Help assure your car's future reliability and performance by paving extra attention to how you drive during the first 600 miles (1.000 km). During this period:

- Avoid full-throttle starts and rapid acceleration.
- Avoid hard braking. New brakes need to be broken-in by moderate use for the first 200 miles (300 km).

You should follow these same recommendations with an overhauled or exchanged engine, or when the brakes are replaced.

Gasoline

Your Acura is designed to operate on unleaded gasoline with a pump octane number of 86 or higher. Use of a lower octane gasoline can cause a persistent, heavy metallic rapping noise in the engine that can lead to mechanical damage.

We recommend using gasoline containing detergent additives that help prevent fuel system and engine deposits.

Using gasoline containing lead will damage your car's emission controls. This contributes to air pollution and can void certain parts of your warranty.

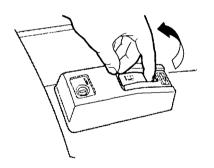
In Canada, some gasolines contain an octane-enhancing additive called MMT. If you use such gasolines, your emission control system performance may deteriorate and the malfunction indicator lamp on your instrument panel may turn on. If this happens, contact your authorized Acura dealer for service

Repair of damage caused by using a fuel that your car was not designed for may not be covered by your warranty.

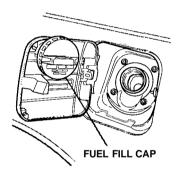
Service Station Procedures

Filling the Fuel Tank

- Because the fuel fill cap is on the driver's side of the car, park with that side closest to the service station pumps.
- Open the fuel fill door by pulling on the handle to the left of the driver's seat.



 Remove the fuel fill cap slowly. You may hear a hissing sound as pressure inside the tank escapes. Place the cap in the holder on the fuel fill door.



A WARNING

Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. You can be burned or seriously injured when handling fuel.

- Stop the engine and keep heat, sparks, and flame away.
- Handle fuel only outdoors.
- Wipe up spills immediately.
- Stop filling the tank after the gas pump automatically clicks off. Do not try to "top off the tank; leave some room for the fuel to expand with temperature changes.
- Screw the fuel fill cap back on, tighten it until it clicks. If you do not properly tighten the cap, the Malfunction Indicator Lamp may come on (see page 226).

Push the fuel fill door closed until it latches.

Opening the Hood

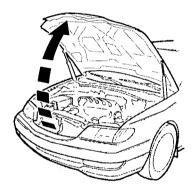
 Shift to Park or Neutral, and set the parking brake. Pull the hood release handle located under the left lower corner of the dashboard. The hood will pop up slightly.



 Standing in front of the car, put your fingers under the front edge of the hood to the right of center. Slide your hand to the left until you feel the hood latch handle. Push this handle up until it releases the hood.



Lift the hood up most of the way. The hydraulic supports will lift it up the rest of the way and hold it up.

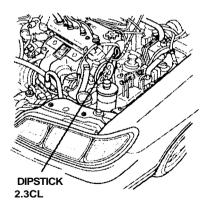


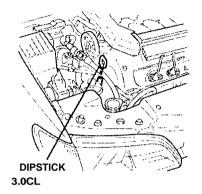
To close the hood, lower it to about a foot above the fender, then press down firmly with your hands. Make sure the hood is fully latched.

Oil Check

Check the engine oil level every time you fill the car with fuel. Wait at least two minutes after turning the engine off before you check the oil.

1. Remove the dipstick (orange handle).

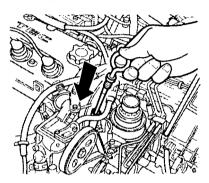




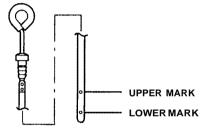
2. Wipe the dipstick with a clean cloth or paper towel.



3. Insert it all the way back in its tube.



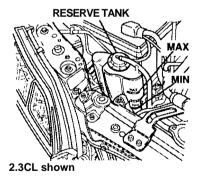
4. Remove the dipstick again, and check the level. It should be between the upper and lower marks



If it is near or below the lower mark, see Adding Oil on page 164.

Engine Coolant Check

Look at the coolant level in the radiator reserve tank. Make sure it is between the MAX and MIN lines. If it is below the MIN line. see Adding Engine Coolant on page 168 for information on adding the proper coolant.



Refer to Owner Maintenance Checks on page 161 for information on checking other items in your Acura.

Fuel Economy

The condition of your car and your driving habits are the two most important things that affect the fuel mileage you get.

Vehicle Condition

Always maintain your car according to the maintenance schedule. This will keep it in top operating condition.

An important part of that maintenance is the **Owner Maintenance Checks** (see page 161). For example, an underinflated tire causes more "rolling resistance," which uses fuel. It also wears out faster, so check the tire pressure at least monthly.

In winter the buildup of snow on your car's underside adds weight

and rolling resistance. Frequent cleaning helps your fuel mileage and reduces the chance of corrosion.

Driving Habits

You can improve fuel economy by driving moderately. Rapid acceleration, cornering, and hard braking use more fuel.

Always drive in the highest gear that allows the engine to run and accelerate smoothly.

Depending on traffic conditions, try to maintain a constant speed. Every time you slow down and speed up, your car uses extra fuel. Use the cruise control, when appropriate, to increase fuel economy.

A cold engine uses more fuel than a warm engine. It is not necessary to "warm-up" a cold engine by letting it idle for a long time. You can drive away in about a minute, no matter how cold it is outside. The engine will warm up faster, and you get better fuel economy. To cut down on the number of "cold starts," try to combine several short trips into one.

Air conditioning puts an extra load on the engine which makes it use more fuel. Turn off the A/C to cut down on air conditioning use. Use the flow-through ventilation when the outside air temperature is moderate.

Accessories and Modifications

Modifying your car, or installing some non-Acura accessories, can make your car unsafe. Before you make any modifications or add any accessories, be sure to read the following information.

Accessories

Your dealer has Genuine Acura accessories that allow you to personalize your car. These accessories have been designed and approved for your car and are covered by warranty.

Non-Acura accessories are usually designed for universal applications. Although aftermarket accessories may fit on your car, they may not meet factory specifications, and could adversely affect your car's handling and stability. (See "Modifications" on the next page for additional information.)

A WARNING

Improper accessories or modifications can affect your car's handling, stability and performance, and cause a crash in which you can be hurt or killed.

Follow all instructions in this owner's manual regarding accessories and modifications.

When properly installed, car phones, alarms, two-way radios, and low-powered audio systems should not interfere with your car's computer-controlled systems, such as the SRS and anti-lock brake system.

However, if electronic accessories are improperly installed, or exceed your car's electrical system capacity, they can interfere with the operation of your car, or even cause the airbags to deploy.

Before installing any accessory:

- Make sure the accessory does not obscure any lights, or interfere with proper car operation or performance.
- Be sure electronic accessories do not overload electrical circuits (see page 232).
- Have the installer contact your Acura dealer for assistance before installing any electronic accessory.

If possible, have your dealer inspect the final installation.

124 Before Driving

Modifications

Do not remove any original equipment or modify your car in any way that would alter its design or operation. This could make your car unsafe and illegal to drive.

For example, do not make any modifications that would change the ride height of your car, or install wheels and tires with a different overall diameter.

Such modifications can adversely affect handling, and interfere with the operation of the car's anti-lock brakes and other systems.

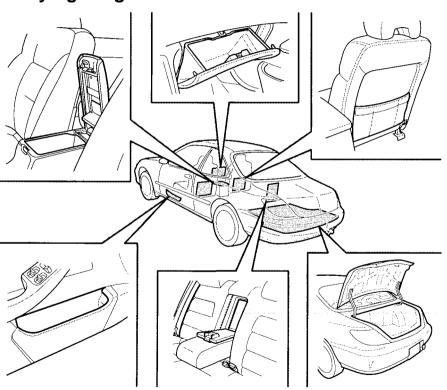
In addition, any modifications that decrease ground clearance increase the chance of undercarriage parts striking a curb, speed bump, or other raised object, which could cause your airbags to deploy.

Do not modify your steering wheel or any other part of your Supplemental Restraint System. Modifications could make the system ineffective.

Additional Safety Precaution

Do not attach or place objects on the airbag covers. Any object attached to or placed on the covers marked "SRS," in the center of the steering wheel and on top of the dashboard, could interfere with the proper operation of the airbags. Or, if the airbags inflate, the objects could be propelled inside the car and hurt someone.

Carrying Cargo



Your car has several convenient storage areas so you can stow cargo safely.

The glove box, and the pockets in the front doors and seat-backs, are designed for small, lightweight items. The trunk is intended for larger, heavier items. In addition, the trunk pass-through allows you to carry longer items.

However, carrying too much cargo, or improperly storing it, can affect your car's handling, stability and operation and make it unsafe. Before carrying any type of cargo, be sure to read the following pages.

Load Limit

The maximum load for your car is 850 lb (395 kg).

This figure includes the total weight of all occupants, cargo, accessories, and the tongue weight if you are towing a trailer.

To figure out how much cargo you can carry:

- Add up the weight of all occupants.
- If you are towing a trailer, add the tongue weight to the number above.
- Subract the total from 850 lb (395 kg).

The final number is the total weight of cargo you can carry. Overloading or improper loading can affect handling and stability and cause a crash in which you can be hurt or killed

Follow all load limits and other loading guidelines in this manual

Carrying Items in the **Passenger Compartment**

- Store or secure all items that could be thrown around and hurt someone during a crash.
- Do not put any items on top of the rear shelf. They can block your view and be thrown around the car during a crash.
- Be sure items placed on the floor behind the front seats cannot roll under the seats and interfere with the driver's ability to operate the pedals, or with the proper operation of the seats.
- Keep the glove box closed while driving. If the lid is open, a passenger could injure their knees during a crash or sudden stop.

Carrying Cargo in the Trunk

- Distribute cargo evenly on the floor of the trunk, placing the heaviest items on the bottom and as far forward as possible.
- If you carry large items that prevent you from closing the trunk, exhaust gas can enter the passenger area. To avoid the possibility of carbon monoxide poisoning, follow the instructions on page 43.

Driving

This section gives you tips on starting the engine under various conditions and how to operate the 5-speed manual and automatic transmissions. It also includes important information on parking your car, the braking system, and facts you need if you are planning to tow a trailer.

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Preparing to Drive

You should do the following checks and adjustments every day before you drive your car.

- Make sure all windows, mirrors, and outside lights are clean and unobstructed. Remove frost, snow, or ice.
- 2. Check that the hood and trunk are fully closed.
- 3. Visually check the tires. If a tire looks low, use a gauge to check its pressure.
- Check that any items you may be carrying with you inside are stored properly or fastened down securely.
- 5. Check the adjustment of the seat (see page 75).

- 6. Check the adjustment of the inside and outside mirrors (see page 83).
- 7. Check the adjustment of the steering wheel (see page 58).
- 8. Make sure the doors are securely closed and locked.
- Fasten your seat belt. Check that your passengers have fastened their seat belts (see page 13).
- Turn the ignition ON (II).
 Check the indicator lights in the instrument panel.
- 11. Start the engine.
- Check the gauges and indicator lights in the instrument panel (see page 47).

Starting the Engine

- 1. Apply the parking brake.
- In cold weather, turn off all electrical accessories to reduce the drain on the battery.
- Manual transmission: Push the clutch pedal all the way down. START (III) does not function unless the clutch pedal is depressed.
 - Automatic transmission: Make sure the shift lever is in Park. Press on the brake pedal.
- 4. Without touching the accelerator pedal, turn the ignition key to the START (III) position. If the engine does not start right away, do not hold the key in START (III) for more than 15 seconds

- at a time. Pause for at least 10. seconds before trying again.
- If the engine does not start within 15 seconds or starts but stalls right away, repeat step 4 with the accelerator pedal pressed halfway down. If the engine starts, release pressure on the accelerator pedal so the engine does not race.
- 6. If the engine still does not start, press the accelerator pedal all the way down and hold it there while starting to clear any flooding. As before, keep the ignition key in the START (III) position for no more than 15 seconds. Return to step 5 if the engine does not start. If it starts, lift your foot off the accelerator pedal so the engine does not race.

Starting in Cold Weather at High Altitude (Above 8,000 Feet/2,400 Meters)

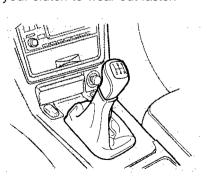
An engine is harder to start in cold weather. The thinner air. found at high altitude above 8,000 feet (2,400 meters) adds to the problem. Use the following procedure:

- Turn off all electrical accessories to reduce the drain on the battery.
- 2. Press the accelerator pedal halfway down, and hold it there while starting the engine. Do not hold the ignition key in START (III) for more than 15 seconds When the engine starts, release the accelerator pedal gradually as the engine speeds up and smooths out.

If the engine fails to start in step 2, press the accelerator pedal all the way down, and hold it there while you try to start the engine for no more than 15 seconds. If the engine does not start, return to step 2.

5-Speed Manual Trasmission

The manual transmission is synchronized in all forward gears for smooth operation. It has a lockout so you cannot shift directly from Fifth to Reverse. When shifting up or down, make sure you press the clutch pedal down all the way, shift to the next gear, and let the pedal up gradually. When you are not shifting, do not rest your foot on the clutch pedal. This can cause your clutch to wear out faster.



Come to a full stop before you shift into reverse. You can damage the transmission by trying to shift into reverse with the car moving. Push down the clutch pedal, and pause for a few seconds before shifting into reverse, or shift into one of the forward gears for a moment. This stops the gears so they won't "grind."

When slowing down, you can get extra braking from the engine by shifting to a lower gear. This extra braking can help you maintain a safe speed and prevent your brakes from overheating while going down a steep hill. Before downshifting, make sure engine speed will not go into the red zone in the lower gear. Refer to the Maximum Speeds chart.

A WARNING

Rapid slowing or speedingup can cause loss of control on slippery surfaces. If you crash, you can be injured.

Use extra care when driving on slippery surfaces.

Recommended Shift Points

Drive in the highest gear that lets the engine run and accelerate smoothly. This will give you the best fuel economy and effective emissions control. The following shift points are recommended:

Shift up	Normal acceleration
1st to 2nd	15 mph (24 km/h)
2nd to 3rd	28 mph (45 km/h)
3rd to 4th	41 mph (66 km/h)
4th to 5th	52 mph (84 km/h)

Shift up	Cruise from acceleration
1st to 2nd	7 mph (11 km/h)
2nd to 3rd	22 mph (35 km/h)
3rd to 4th	33 mph (53 km/h)
4th to 5th	48 mph (77 km/h)

Maximum Speeds

The speeds in this table are the maximums for the given gears. If you exceed these speeds, the engine speed will enter into the tachometer's red zone. If this occurs, you may feel the engine cut in and out. This is caused by a limiter in the engine's computer controls. The engine will run normally when you reduce the rpm below the red zone.

Gear	Maximum speeds
1 st	34 mph (54 km/h)
2 nd	61 mph (99 km/h)
3 rd	93 mph (149 km/h)

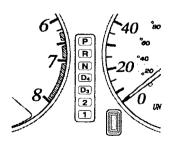
Before downshifting, make sure the car is not above the maximum speed shown in the chart for the lower gear.

Automatic Transmission

Your Acura's transmission has four forward speeds and is electronically controlled for smoother shifting. It also has a "lock-up" torque converter for better fuel economy. You may feel what seems like another shift when the converter locks.

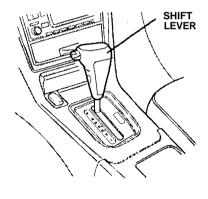
Shift Lever Position Indicator

This indicator between the tachometer and speedometer shows you the position of the shift lever. The "D4" indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch ON (II). If it flashes while driving (in any shift position), it indicates a possible problem in the transmission. Avoid rapid acceleration and have the transmission checked by an authorized Acura dealer as soon as possible.



Shift Lever Positions

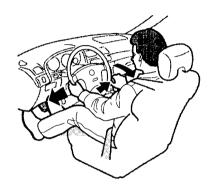
The shift lever has seven positions. It must be in Park or Neutral to start the engine. When you are stopped in D4, D3, 2, 1 or R, press firmly on the brake pedal, and keep your foot off the accelerator pedal.



To shift from:	Do this:
P to R	Press the brake pedal, and press the release button.
R to P N to R D ₃ to 2 2 to 1	Press the release button.
l to 2 2 to D3 D3 to D4 D4 to N D4 to D3 N to D4 R to N	Move the lever.

Park (P) — This position mechanically locks the transmission. Use Park whenever you are turning off or starting the engine. To shift out of Park, you must press on the brake pedal and have your foot off the accelerator

pedal. Press the release button on the side of the shift lever to move it.



If you have done all of the above and still cannot move the lever out of Park, see **Shift Lock Release** on page 137.

You must also press the release button to shift into Park. To avoid

transmission damage, come to a complete stop before shifting into Park. The shift lever must be in Park before you can remove the key from the ignition switch.

Reverse (R) — To shift to Reverse from Park, see the explanation under Park. To shift to Reverse from Neutral, come to a complete stop and then shift. Press the release button before shifting into Reverse from Neutral.

Neutral (N) — Use Neutral if you need to restart a stalled engine or you need to stop briefly with the engine idling. Shift to Park position if you need to leave the car for any reason. Press on the brake pedal when you are moving the shift lever from Neutral to another gear.

Drive (D4) — Use this position for your normal driving. The transmission automatically selects a suitable gear for your speed and acceleration. You may notice the transmission shifting up at higher speeds when the engine is cold. This helps the engine warm up faster.

Drive (D3) — This position is similar to D4, except only the first three gears may be selected. Use D3 when towing a trailer in hilly terrain or to provide engine braking when going down a steep hill. D3 can also keep the transmission from cycling between third and fourth gears in stop-and-go driving.

For faster acceleration when in D₃ or D₄, you can get the transmission to automatically downshift by pushing the accelerator pedal to the floor. The transmission will shift down one or two gears, depending on your speed.

Second (2) — To shift to Second, press the release button on the side of the shift lever. This position locks the transmission in second gear. It does not downshift to first gear when you come to a stop. Second gives you more power when climbing, and increased engine braking when going down steep hills. Use second gear when starting out on a slippery surface or in deep snow. It will help reduce wheel spin.

Whenever you move the shift lever to a lower gear, the transmission downshifts only if the engine's redline will not be exceeded in the lower gear.

First (1) — To shift from Second to First, press the release button on the side of the shift lever. With the lever in this position, the transmission locks in First gear. By upshifting and downshifting through 1, 2, D3, and D4, you can operate this transmission much like a manual transmission without a clutch pedal.

Maximum Speeds

The speeds in these tables are the maximums for the given position. If you exceed these speeds, the engine speed will enter into the tachometer's red zone. If this

occurs, you will feel the engine cut in and out. This is caused by a limiter in the engine's computer controls. The engine will run normally when you reduce the rpm below the red zone.

2.3CL

Position	Maximum speeds
1	35 mph (57 km/h)
2	65 mph (105 km/h)
D3	101 mph (163 km/h)

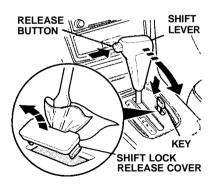
3.0CL

Position	Maximum speeds
1	40 mph (64 km/h)
2	75 mph (121 km/h)
D3	113 mph (181 km/h)

Shift Lock Release

This allows you to move the shift lever out of Park if the normal method of pushing on the brake pedal and pressing the release button does not work.

- 1. Set the parking brake.
- 2. Remove the key from the ignition switch.



- 3 Use a small screwdriver or finger nail file to remove the shift lock release cover by prving on the edge. Protect the console with a cloth so you do not scratch it.
- 4. Insert the key in the Shift Lock Release slot
- 5. Push down on the key while you press the release button and move the shift lever out of Park to Neutral.
- 6. Remove the key from the Shift Lock Release slot. Reinstall the cover.
- 7. Return the key to the ignition switch, depress the brake pedal, and restart the engine.

If you need to use the Shift Lock Release, it could mean your car is developing a problem. Have the car checked by your Acura dealer.

Parking

Always use the parking brake when you park your car. The indicator on the instrument panel shows that the parking brake is not fully released: it does not indicate that the parking brake is firmly set. Make sure the parking brake is set firmly or your car may roll if it is parked on an incline.

If your car has an automatic transmission, set the parking brake before you put the transmission in Park. This keeps the car from moving and putting pressure on the parking mechanism in the transmission making it easier to move the shift lever out of Park when you want to drive away.

If the car is facing uphill, turn the front wheels away from the curb. If you have a manual transmission, put it in first gear.

If the car is facing downhill, turn the front wheels toward the curb. If you have a manual transmission, put it in reverse gear.

Make sure the parking brake is fully released before driving away. Driving with the parking brake partially set can overheat or damage the rear brakes, and will cause the ABS indicator to light.

Parking Tips

- Make sure the moonroof and the windows are closed.
- Turn off the lights.

- Place any packages, valuables, etc., in the trunk or take them with you.
- Lock the doors with the key or the remote transmitter. Check the indicator on the driver's door to verify that the security system is set.
- Never park over dry leaves, tall grass, or other flammable materials. The catalytic converter gets very hot, and could cause these materials to catch on fire.

The Braking System

Your Acura is equipped with disc brakes at all four wheels. A power assist helps reduce the effort needed on the brake pedal. The ABS helps you retain steering control when braking very hard.

Put your foot on the brake pedal only when you intend to brake. Resting your foot on the pedal keeps the brakes applied lightly, causing them to build up heat. Heat buildup can reduce how well your brakes work. It also keeps your brake lights on all the time, confusing drivers behind you.

Constant application of the brakes when going down a long hill builds up heat and reduces their effectiveness. Use the engine to assist the brakes by downshifting to a lower gear and taking your foot off the accelerator pedal.

Check your brakes after driving through deep water. Apply the brakes moderately to see if they feel normal. If not, apply them gently and frequently until they do. Since a longer distance is needed to stop with wet brakes, be extra cautious and alert in your driving.

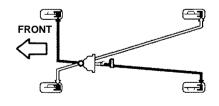
Brake Wear Indicators

All four brakes have audible brake wear indicators. When the brake pads need replacing, you will hear a distinctive metallic "screeching" sound when you apply the brakes. If you do not have the brake pads replaced, they will begin screeching all the time.

Your brakes may sometimes squeal or squeak when you apply them lightly. Do not confuse this with the brake wear indicators. They make a very audible "screeching."

Brake System Design

The hydraulic system that operates the brakes has two separate circuits. Each circuit works diagonally across the car (the left-front brake is connected with the right-rear brake, etc.). If one circuit should develop a problem, you will still have braking at two wheels.



Anti-Lock Brakes

Your car has an Anti-lock Brake System (ABS) as standard equipment. ABS helps to prevent the wheels from locking up and skidding during hard braking, allowing you to retain steering control.

When the front tires skid, you lose steering control; the car continues straight ahead even though you turn the steering wheel. The ABS helps to prevent lock-up and retain steering control by pumping the brakes rapidly; much faster than a person can do it.

You should never pump the brake pedal, this defeats the purpose of the ABS. Let the ABS work for you by always keeping firm, steady pressure on the brake pedal as you steer away from the hazard. This is sometimes referred to as "stomp and steer."

You will feel a pulsation in the brake pedal when the ABS activates, and you may hear some noise. This is normal, it is the ABS rapidly pumping the brakes.

Activation varies with the amount of traction your tires have. On dry pavement, you will need to press on the brake pedal very hard before you activate the ABS. However, you may feel the ABS activate immediately if you are trying to stop on snow or ice.

Important Safety Reminders

ABS does not reduce the time or distance it takes to stop the car, it only helps with steering control during braking. You should always maintain a safe following distance from other cars.

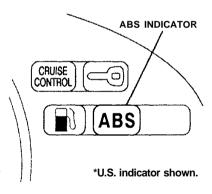
ABS will not prevent a skid that results from changing direction abruptly, such as trying to take a corner too fast or making a sudden lane change. Always drive at a safe, prudent speed for the road and weather conditions.

ABS cannot prevent a loss of stability. Always steer moderately when you are braking hard. Severe or sharp steering wheel movement can still cause your car to veer into oncoming traffic or off the road.

A car with ABS may require a longer distance to stop on loose or uneven surfaces, such as gravel or snow, than a car without anti-lock. Slow down and allow a greater distance between vehicles under those conditions.

ABS Indicator

The ABS is self-checking. You may feel a slight movement of the brake pedal just after you start the engine. This is the ABS performing a check. It also checks itself whenever you use the brakes.



If anything goes wrong, the ABS indicator on the instrument panel comes on (see page 49). This means the anti-lock function of the braking system has shut down. The brakes still work like a conventional system, providing normal stopping ability. You should have the dealer inspect your car as soon as possible if this light stays on after you start the engine, or comes on while driving.

Driving in Bad Weather

Rain, fog, and snow conditions require a different driving technique because of reduced traction and visibility. Keep your car well-maintained and exercise greater caution when you need to drive in bad weather. The cruise control should not be used in these conditions



Driving Technique — Always drive slower than you would in dry weather. It takes your car longer to react, even in conditions that may seem just barely damp. Apply smooth, even pressure to all the controls. Abrupt steering wheel movements or sudden, hard application of the brakes can cause loss of control in wet weather. Be extra cautious for the first few miles of driving while you adjust to the change in driving conditions. This is especially true in snow. A person can forget some snow-driving techniques during the summer months. Practice is needed to relearn those skills.

Exercise extra caution when driving in rain after a long dry spell. After months of dry weather, the first rains bring oil to the surface of the roadway, making it slippery.

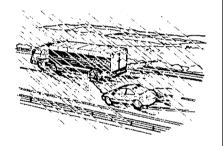
Visibility — Being able to see clearly in all directions and being visible to other drivers are important in all weather conditions. This is more difficult in bad weather. To be seen more clearly during daylight hours, turn on your headlights.

Inspect your windshield wipers and washers frequently. Keep the windshield washer reservoir full of the proper fluid. Have the windshield wiper blades replaced if they start to streak the windshield or leave parts unwiped. Use the defrosters and air conditioning to keep the windows from fogging up on the inside (see page 97).

Traction — Check your tires frequently for wear and proper pressure. Both are important in preventing "hydroplaning" (loss of traction on a wet surface). In the winter, mount snow tires on all four wheels for the best handling.

Watch road conditions carefully, they can change from moment to moment. Wet leaves can be as slippery as ice. "Clear" roads can have patches of ice. Driving conditions can be very hazardous when the outside temperature is near freezing. The road surface can become covered with areas of water puddles mixed with areas of ice, so your traction can change without warning.

Be careful when downshifting. If traction is low, you can lock up the drive wheels for a moment and cause a skid. Be very cautious when passing, or being passed by, other vehicles. The spray from large vehicles reduces your visibility, and the wind buffeting can cause you to lose control.



Towing a Trailer

Your Acura is designed primarily to carry passengers and their cargo. You can use it to tow a trailer if you carefully observe some general rules.

- The total weight of the trailer and everything loaded in it must not exceed 1,000 lb (450 kg).
- The "tongue weight" should never exceed 100 lb (45 kg).
 This is the amount of weight the trailer puts on the hitch when it is fully loaded. As a rule of thumb, the tongue load should be 10% of the total trailer package.

For example, if the trailer and its load weigh 500 lb (225 kg), the tongue weight should be 50 lb (22.5 kg). Adjust the trailer's cargo to change the tongue

weight. Start by putting approximately 60% of the cargo toward the front and 40% toward the rear. Never load the trailer so the back is heavier than the front. This takes weight off your car's rear axle and reduces traction.

- The combined weight of the car, all passengers and their luggage, and tongue load must not exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating. The GVWR is printed on the Certification Label attached to the driver's doorjamb (see page 238).
- The combined weight of the car, all passengers and their luggage, and tongue load also must not exceed the Gross Axle Weight Rating. The GAWR is also shown on the Certification label. It tells you the maximum load for the front and rear axles. It is

possible that your towing package does not exceed the GVWR but does exceed the GAWR. Improper trailer loading, and/or too much luggage in the trunk can overload the rear axle. Redistribute the load, and check the axle weights again.

A WARNING

Improperly loading your car and trailer can seriously affect its steering and braking performance, causing a crash in which you can be seriously injured.

Check the loading of your car and trailer carefully before starting to drive.

The best way to confirm that your total towing package is within these specifications is to get it weighed. Load the car and trailer as you normally would while towing, and take them to a public scale. Have them check the total weight and the weight at each axle, and then compare the weights to the specifications.

Trailer Hitches

The trailer hitch must be the proper size and construction for your car and the trailer you intend to tow. Consult with an expert before you purchase a trailer hitch, and have it installed by a qualified mechanic.

The hitch should bolt to the underbody of the car, and distribute the load over a wide area. Never use a hitch that mounts only to the rear bumper. The bumper is not designed to handle that type of load.

NOTICE

A trailer hitch that is not adequate for the size of the trailer, or a hitch that is improperly installed, can cause damage to the underside of your car.

Mirrors

Many states and provinces have laws requiring special outside mirrors when you are towing a trailer. Check the laws in your area. You may want to install mirrors, even if they are not required. Hook up the trailer and see how much it obscures your ability to see behind you with the standard mirrors. If you cannot see directly behind you, or have a large blind spot next to the trailer or the car, you should install mirrors intended for towing.

Connecting the Trailer

Most trailers that have a gross weight of 1,000 lb (450 kg) do not have their own braking system. If you are thinking of getting a trailer that does have brakes, make sure they are electrically

operated. There are no provisions in your car to tap into its hydraulic braking system. Any attempt to attach the trailer's brakes to your car's hydraulic system, no matter how successful it may seem, will lower braking effectiveness and create a potential hazard.

Always use a safety chain when towing a trailer. Connect the safety chain securely at both ends. Make sure the chain crosses under the tongue so it will catch the trailer if it becomes unhitched. Leave enough slack in the chain so it can't bind in a sharp turn. Do not let it drag on the ground.

Your car has a trailer lighting connector in the left taillight assembly. To use the connector, open the trunk and remove the left taillight cover by turning the knob

one-quarter turn. Refer to the drawing below for the wiring color code and purpose of each connector pin.

Since the lighting and wiring can be different for different brands of trailers, have a technician who is familiar with your trailer modify its lighting plug. A converter may be required between the car and the trailer for the lights to work correctly.

Before Starting Out

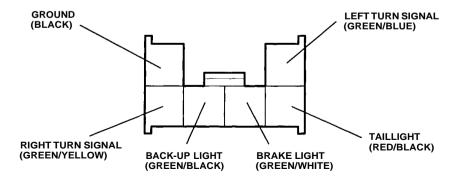
As you are preparing to tow your trailer, do the following:

- Measure the trailer's tongue weight. You can do this with a bathroom scale.
- Verify that the hitch and safety chain are securely fastened.
- Check the condition and air pressure of all tires on the

- trailer and your car. Low tire pressure can seriously affect the handling. Also, check the spare tire.
- With everything loaded and the trailer connected, check that the rear of the car is not sagging. If so, redistribute the load in the car.
- Check that all lights on the car and trailer are working properly.

Towing Safety

Your car will not stop as quickly with a trailer in tow. Leave extra distance between your car and other vehicles. Avoid braking or turning suddenly. This could cause the trailer to jackknife or possibly turn over.



Keep in mind that your total vehicle is now much longer. Leave more room when making turns. The trailer tracks a smaller arc than the car and can hit or run over something that the car misses. When passing another vehicle, make sure the trailer is clear before changing lanes.

The car/trailer combination is more affected by crosswinds and buffeting. When being passed by a large vehicle, keep a constant speed and steer straight ahead. If there is too much wind buffeting, slow down to get out of the other vehicle's air turbulence.

Towing a trailer puts an extra load on your car. You should have your car serviced according to the "Maintenance Schedule under Severe Driving Conditions" on page 156.

This extra load is magnified when you are driving in hilly terrain. Watch the temperature gauge closely when climbing hills. If it gets near the hot area, turn off the air conditioning (if it is on). If this does not reduce the heat, it may be necessary to pull to the side of the road and wait for the engine to cool. If the automatic transmission shifts frequently between 3rd and 4th gears, put it in D₃ This will help prevent the transmission from overheating. Help keep the brakes from overheating by shifting to a lower gear when going downhill.

If you have to stop while going uphill, do not hold the car in place by pressing the accelerator. This can cause the automatic transmission to overheat. Use the parking brake or footbrake.

When parking your car and trailer, especially on a hill, be sure to follow all the normal precautions. Turn your front wheels into the curb, set the parking brake firmly, and put the transmission in 1st or Reverse (manual) or Park (automatic). In addition, place wheel chocks at each of the trailer's tires.

Backing up with a trailer is difficult and takes practice. Drive slowly, make small movements with the steering wheel, and have someone stand outside to guide you. Grip the steering wheel on the bottom (rather than the usual position near the top). Move your hand to the left to get the trailer to move to the left, and right to move the trailer right.

Maintenance

This section explains why it is important to keep your car well maintained and to follow basic maintenance safety precautions. This section also includes	Fluid Locations 162 Engine Oil 164 Adding Oil 164 Recommended Oil 164 Synthetic Oil 165	Spark Plugs
Maintenance Schedules for	Additives 165	Windshield Wipers 18 Air Conditioning System 18
normal driving and severe driving conditions, a Maintenance	Changing the Oil and Filter 166	Drive Belts 18
Record, and instructions for simple maintenance tasks you may want to take care of yourself.	Cooling System	Tires
If you have the skills and tools to perform more complex maintenance tasks on your Acura, you may want to purchase the Service Manual. See page 259 for information on how to obtain a copy, or see your Acura dealer.	Windshield Washers	Maintenance 18 Tire Rotation 18 Replacing Tires and Wheels 18 Wheels and Tires 18 Winter Driving 18 Snow Tires 18 Tire Chains 19
Maintenance Safety 150	Clutch System 176	Lights 19
Maintenance Schedule 152	Power Steering 176	Headlight Aiming 19
Maintenance Record 159	Air Cleaner Element 177	Replacing Bulbs 19
Owner Maintenance Checks . 161		Storing Your Car 20

Maintenance Safety

Regularly maintaining your car is the best way to protect your investment. Proper maintenance is essential to your safety and the safety of your passengers. It will also reward you with more economical, trouble-free driving and help reduce air pollution.

A WARNING

Improperly maintaining this car or failing to correct a problem before driving can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always follow the inspection and maintenance recommendations and schedules in this owner's manual.

This section includes instructions for simple maintenance tasks, such as checking and adding oil. Any service items not detailed in this section should be performed by an Acura technician or other qualified mechanic.

Some of the most important safety precautions are given here. However, we cannot warn you of every conceivable hazard that can arise in performing maintenance. Only you can decide whether or not you should perform a given task.

A WARNING

Failure to properly follow maintenance instructions and precautions can cause you to be seriously hurt or killed.

Always follow the procedures and precautions in this owner's manual.

Important Safety Precautions

Before you begin any maintenance, make sure that your car is parked on level ground and the parking brake is set. Also, be sure the engine is off. This will help to eliminate several potential hazards:

- Carbon monoxide poisoning from engine exhaust. Be sure there is adequate ventilation whenever you operate the engine.
- Burns from hot parts. Let the engine and exhaust system cool before touching any parts.
- Injury from moving parts.
 Do not run the engine unless instructed to do so.

Read the instructions before you begin, and make sure you have the tools and skills required.

To reduce the possibility of fire or explosion, be careful when working around gasoline or batteries. Use a nonflammable solvent, not gasoline, to clean parts. Keep cigarettes, sparks and flames away from the battery and all fuel-related parts.

You should wear eye protection and protective clothing when working near the battery or when using compressed air.

Maintenance Schedule

The Maintenance Schedule specifies how often you should have your car serviced and what things need attention. It is essential that your car be serviced as scheduled to retain its high level of safety, dependability, and emissions control performance.

The services and time or mileage intervals shown in the maintenance schedule assume you will use your car as normal transportation for passengers and their possessions. You should also follow these recommendations:

 Avoid exceeding your car's load limit. This puts excess strain on the engine, brakes, and many other parts of your car. The load limit is shown on the label on the driver's doorjamb.

- Operate your car on reasonable roads within the legal speed limit
- Drive your car regularly over a distance of several miles (kilometers).
- Always use unleaded gasoline with a pump octane number of 86 or higher (see page 118).

Which Schedule to Follow

Service your car according to the time and mileage periods on one of the Maintenance Schedules on the following pages. Select the schedule for "Severe Conditions" if most of your driving is done under one or more of the conditions listed on that page. Otherwise, follow the schedule for "Normal Conditions."

Your authorized Acura dealer knows your car best and can provide competent, efficient service. However, service at a dealer is not mandatory to keep your warranties in effect. Maintenance may be done by any qualified service facility or person who is skilled in this type of automotive service. Keep all the receipts as proof of completion, and have the person who does the work fill out the Maintenance Record. Check your warranty booklet for more information.

We recommend the use of Genuine Honda parts and fluids whenever you have maintenance done. These are manufactured to the same high quality standards as the original components, so you can be confident of their performance and durability.

U.S. Cars:

Maintenance, replacement, or repair of emissions control devices and systems may be done by any automotive repair establishment or individual using parts that are "certified" to EPA standards.

According to state and federal regulations, failure to perform maintenance on the items marked with # will not void your emissions warranties. However, Acura recommends that all maintenance services be performed at the recommended time or mileage period to ensure long-term reliability.

Maintenance Schedule (Normal Conditions)

	miles x 1,000	15	30	45	60	75	90	105
Service at the indicated distance or time –	km x 1,000	24	48	72	96	120	144	168
whichever comes first.								
	months	12	24	36	48	60	72	84
Replace engine oil		Rep	place eve	ry 7,500 i	miles (12	,000 km)	or 12 mo	nths
Replace engine oil filter		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Check engine oil and coolant			Check	oil and	coolant a	t each fu	el stop	
Replace air cleaner element			•		•		•	
Inspect valve clearance				Adju	st only if	noisy		
Replace spark plugs				1			i	•
Replace timing belt, timing balancer belt, and inspect water pump								•
Inspect and adjust drive belts			•		•		•	
Inspect idle speed								•
Replace engine coolant				•		•		•
Replace transmission fluid (MT, AT)							•	
Inspect front and rear brakes		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Replace brake fluid				•			•	
Check parking brake adjustment		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Rotate tires (Check tire inflation and condition at least once p	er month)		Rotate t	tires ever	ry 7,500 r	niles (12	,000 km)	
V	isually inspect the follo	owing ite	ems:					
Brake hoses and lines (including ABS) All fluid levels and condition of fluids								
Tie rod ends, steering gear box, and boots				1		1		1
Suspension components Driveshaft boots			•	•	•	•	•	•
Cooling system hoses and connections			1	1	1			
# Exhaust system	# Exhaust system			1	İ			
# Fuel lines and connections			1		1	J	L	L

Follow the Normal Conditions Maintenance Schedule if the severe driving conditions specified in the Severe Conditions Maintenance Schedule on page 156 do not apply.

NOTE: If you only OCCASIONALLY drive under a "severe" condition, you should follow the Normal Conditions Maintenance Schedule.

#: See maintenance and emissions warranty info, last column, page 153.

Maintenance Schedule for Normal Conditions (listed by distance/time) -

Service at the indicated distance or time, whichever comes first. Do the items in **A**, **B**, **C** as required for each distance/time interval. Follow this schedule if the severe driving conditions described in the Severe Conditions Schedule on the next page do not apply. **Canadian owners:** Follow the schedule for Severe Conditions.

7,500 mi/12,000 km/–	Do items in A.
15,000 mi/24,000 km /1 yr	Do items in A, B.
22,500 mi/36,000 km/-	Do items in A.
30,000 mi/48,000 km/2 yrs	Do items in A, B, C.
37,500 mi/60,000 km/-	Do items in A.
45,000 mi/72,000 km/3 yrs	☐ Replace coolant. ☐ Replace brake fluid.
	Do items in A, B.
52,500 mi/84,000 km/-	Do items in A.
60,000 mi/96,000 km/4 yrs	Do items in A, B, C.
67,500 mi/108,000 km/-	Do items in A.
75,000 mi/120,000 km/5 yrs	☐ Replace coolant. Do items in A, B.
82,500 mi/132,000 km/~	Do items in A.
90,000 mi/144,000 km/6 yrs	☐ Replace brake fluid. ☐ Replace transmission fluid.
	Do items in A, B, C.
97,500 mi/156,000 km/-	Do items in A.
105,000 mi/168,000 km/7 yrs	☐ Replace timing belt, timing balancer belt 1, inspect water pump. ☐ Replace coolant. ☐ Check idle speed. ☐ Replace spark plugs. Do items in A, B.
112,500 mi/180,000 km/-	Do items in A.
120,000 mi/192,000 km/8 yrs	Do items in A, B, C.

Α	Replace engine oil Rotate tires (follow pattern on page 188).
В	Replace engine oil filter. Inspect front and rear brakes. Check parking brake adjustment. Inspect tie rod ends, steering gear box and boots. Inspect suspension components. Inspect driveshaft boots. Inspect brake hoses and lines (including ABS). Check all fluid levels, condition of fluids, and check for leaks. Inspect cooling system hoses and connections. *Inspect exhaust system. *Inspect fuel lines and connections.
С	Replace air cleaner element. Inspect and adjust drive belts.

#: See maintenance and emissions warranty info, last column page 153.

*1: Balancer belt applies to 4-cylinder models only.

Maintenance Schedule (Severe Conditions)

	miles x 1,000	15	30	45	60	75	90	105
Service at the indicated distance or time – whichever comes first.	km x 1,000	24	48	72	96	120	144	168
whichever comes first.	months	12	24	36	48	60	72	84
Replace engine oil and oil filter		Rep	lace eve	ry 3,750	miles (6	,000 km)	or 6 ma	nths
Check engine oil and coolant			Check	oil and c	oolant a	t each fu	el stop	
Clean (○) or replace (●) air cleaner element Use normal schedule except dusty conditions)	•	0	•	0	•	ं
Inspect valve clearance				Adjus	st only if	noisy		
Replace spark plugs								•
Replace timing belt*1, timing balancer belt*2, and inspect water pump								•
Inspect and adjust drive belts			•		•	I	•	
Inspect idle speed						1		•
Replace engine coolant				•		•		•
Replace transmission fluid (MT, AT)			•		•		•	
Inspect front and rear brakes		Insp	ect every	7,500 г	niles (12	,000 km)	or 6 mc	nths
Replace brake fluid				•			•	
Check parking brake adjustment		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Rotate tires (Check tire inflation and condition at least once p	per month)		Rotate ti	res even	7,500 r	niles (12	,000 km)
Lubricate locks and hinges		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Vis	sually inspect the follo	wing iter	ns:					
Tie rod ends, steering gear box, and boots, Suspension components, Driveshaft boots Brake hoses and lines (including ABS), All fluid levels and conditions of fluids Cooling system hoses and connections Exhaust system, fuel pines, hoses, and connections			Every 7,5	500 mile:	s (12,000	0 km) or	6 month	s
# Lights and controls, vehicle underbody								

^{*1:} Refer to page 185 for replacement information under special driving conditions.

Follow the Severe Conditions Maintenance Schedule if you drive your car *MAINLY* under one or more of the following conditions:

- Driving less than 5 miles (8 km) per trip or, in freezing temperatures, driving less than 10 miles (16 km) per trip.
- Driving in extremely hot [over 90°F (32°C)] conditions.
- Extensive idling or long periods of stop-and-go driving.
- Trailer towing, driving with a car-top carrier, or driving in mountainous conditions.
- Driving on muddy, dusty, or de-iced roads.

For Canadian Owners

Follow the Maintenance Schedule for Severe Conditions.

^{*2:} Balancer belt applies to 4-cylinder models only.

^{#:} See maintenance and emissions warranty info, last column, page 153.

Maintenance Schedule for Severe Conditions (listed by distance/time)

Use this schedule if your vehicle is MAINLY driven in any of the following Severe Conditions, or normally driven in Canada; otherwise use the Normal Schedule. Service at the indicated distance or time, whichever comes first. Do the items in A, B, C, D as required for each distance/time.

Severe Conditions:

- Driving less than 5 mi (8km) per trip, in freezing temperatures, less than 10 mi (16 km) per trip.
- Driving in extremely hot weather (over 90°F/32°C).
- · Extensive idling or long periods of stop-and-go driving.
- Trailer towing, driving with a car-top carrier, or driving in mountains.
- · Driving on muddy, dusty, or de-iced roads.

3,750 mi/6,000 km/6 mos	Do items in A.
7,500 mi/12,000 km/-	Do items in A,B
11,250 mi/18,000 km/	Do items in A.
15,000 mi/24,000 km/1 yr	☐ Clean air cleaner element. Do items in A, B, C.
18,750 mi/30,000 km/-	Do items in A.
22,500 mi/36,000 km/1 ¹ / ₂ yrs	Do items in A, B.
26,250 mi/42,000 km/	Do items in A.
30,000 mi/48,000 km/2 yrs	Do items in A, B, C, D.
33,750 mi/54,000 km/-	Do items in A.
37,500 mi/60,000 km/2 ¹ / ₂ yrs	Do items in A, B.
41,250 mi/66,000 km/-	Do items in A.
45,000 mi/72,000 km/3 yrs	 ☐ Replace coolant. ☐ Replace brake fluid. ☐ Clean air cleaner element. Do items in A, B, C
48,750 mi/78,000 km/-	Do items in A.
52,500 mi/84,000 km/3 ¹ / ₂ yrs	Do items in A, B.
56,250 mi/90,000 km/–	Do items in A.
60,000 mi/96,000 km/4 yrs	☐ # Replace timing belt*1, timing balancer belt*2 inspect water pump. Do items in A, B, C, D.
63,750 mi/102,000 km/-	Do items in A.
67,500 mi/108,000 km/4 ¹ / ₂ yrs	Do items in A, B.

Α	Ц	Replace engine oil and filter.
В		Inspect front and rear brakes. Rotate tires (follow pattern on page 188). Inspect tie rod ends, steering gear box and boots. Inspect suspension components. Inspect driveshaft boots.
С		Check parking brake adjustment. Lubricate door locks and hinges with multipurpose grease. Inspect brake hoses and lines (including ABS). Check all fluid levels, condition of fluids, and check for leaks. Inspect cooling system hoses and connections. # Inspect exhaust system. # Inspect fuel lines and connections. Check all lights. Inspect the underbody.
D		Replace air cleaner element. Inspect and adjust drive belts. Replace transmission fluid.

#: See maintenance and emissions warranty info, last column, page 153.

*1: See Timing Belt on page 185 to determine need for replacement.

*2: Balancer belt applies to 4-cylinder models only.

71,250 mi/114,000 km/~	Do items in A.	
75,000 mi/120,000 km/5 yrs	□ Replace coolant. □ Clean air cleaner element. □ items in A, B.	
78,750 mi/126,000 km/-	Do items in A.	
82,500 mi/132,000 km/5 ¹ / ₂ yrs	Do items in A, B.	
86,250 mi/138,000 km/-	Do items in A.	
90,000 mi/144,000 km/6 yrs	☐ Replace brake fluid. Do items in A, B, C, D.	
93,750 mi/150,000 km/-	Do items in A.	
97,500 mi/156,000 km/6 ¹ / ₂ yrs	Do items in A, B.	
101,250 mi/162,000 km/-	Do items in A.	
105,000 mi/168,000 km/7 yrs	□ Replace timing belt, timing balancer belt*2, and inspect water pump*1. □ Replace coolant. □ Clean air cleaner element. □ Replace spark plugs. Do items in A, B, C.	
108,750 mi/174,000 km/-	Do items in A.	
112,500 mi/180,000 km/7 ¹ / ₂ yrs	Do items in A, B.	
116,250 mi/186,000 km/	Do items in A.	
120,000 mi/192,000 km/8 yrs	☐ Replace timing belt*1, timing balancer belt*2, inspect water pump. Do items in A, B, C, D.	

Α	IJ	Replace engine oil and filter.
В		Inspect front and rear brakes. Rotate tires (follow pattern on page NO TAG). Inspect tie rod ends, steering gear box and boots. Inspect suspension components. Inspect driveshaft boots.
С		Check parking brake adjustment. Lubricate door locks and hinges with multipurpose grease. Inspect brake hoses and lines (including ABS). Check all fluid levels, condition of fluids, and check for leaks. Inspect cooling system hoses and connections. # Inspect exhaust system. # Inspect fuel lines and connections. Check all lights. Inspect the underbody.
D		Replace air cleaner element. Inspect and adjust drive belts. Replace transmission fluid.

 $[\]hbox{\#:}\quad \hbox{See maintenance and emissions warranty info, last column, page 153}.$

^{*1:} See Timing Belt on page 185 to determine need for replacement.

^{*2:} Balancer belt applies to 4-cylinder models only.

Required Maintenance Record (for Normal and Severe Schedules)

You or the servicing dealer can record all completed maintenance here, whether you follow the schedule for normal conditions (page 154) or severe conditions (page 156). Keep the receipts for all work done on your vehicle.

3,750 Mi. 6,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	Mi/km
(or 6 Mo.)		Date
7,500 Mi. 12,000 km		Mi/km
12,000 KIII		Date
11,250 Mi. 18,000 km		Mi/km
10,000 Km		Date
15,000 Mi. 24,000 km		Mi/km
(or 1 year)		Date
18,750 Mi. 30,000 km		Mi/km
00,000 1111		Date
22,500 Mi. 36,000 km		Mi/km
(or 1 ¹ / ₂ years)		Date
26,250 Mi. 42,000 km		Mi/km
72,000 KIII		Date
30,000 Mi. 48,000 km		Mi/km
(or 2 years)		Date

33,750 Mi. 54,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	Mi/km
54,000 KIII		Date
37,500 Mi. 60,000 km		Mi/km
(or 2 ¹ / ₂ years)		Date
41,250 Mi . 66,000 km		Mi/km
00,000 KIII		Date
45,000 Mi. 72,000 km		Mi/km
(or 3 years)		Date
48,750 Mi.		Mi/km
78,000 km		Date
52,500 Mi. 84,000 km		Mi/km
(or 3 ¹ / ₂ years)		Date
56,250 Mi. 90,000 km		Mi/km
90,000 Km		Date
60,000 Mi . 96,000 km		Mi/km
(or 4 years)		Date

63,750 Mi. 102,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	Mi/km
702,000 KM		Date
67,500 Mi. 108,000 km		Mi/km
(or 4 ¹ / ₂ years)		Date
71,250 Mi. 114,000 km		Mi/km
114,000 KIII		Date
75,000 Mi. 120,000 km		Mi/km
(or 5 years)		Date
78,750 Mi. 126,000 km		Mi/km
120,000 KIII		Date
82,500 Mi. 132,000 km		Mi/km
(or 5 ¹ / ₂ years)		Date
86,250 Mi. 138,000 km		Mi/km
100,000 Kill		Date
90,000 Mi. 144,000 km		Mi/km
(or 6 years)		Date

93,750 Mi. 150,000 km	Signature or dealer stamp	Mi/km
		Date
97,500 Mi. 156,000 km (or 6 ¹ / ₂ years)		Mi/km
		Date
101,250 Mi. 162,000 km		Mi/km
		Date
105,000 Mi. 168,000 km (or 7 years)		Mi/km
		Date
108,750 Mi. 174,000 km		M i/km
		Date
112,500 Mi. 180,000 km (or 7 ¹ / ₂ years)		Mi/km
		Date
116,250 Mi. 186,000 km		Mi/km
		Date
120,000 Mi. 192,000 km (or 8 years)		Mi/km
		Date

160 Maintenance

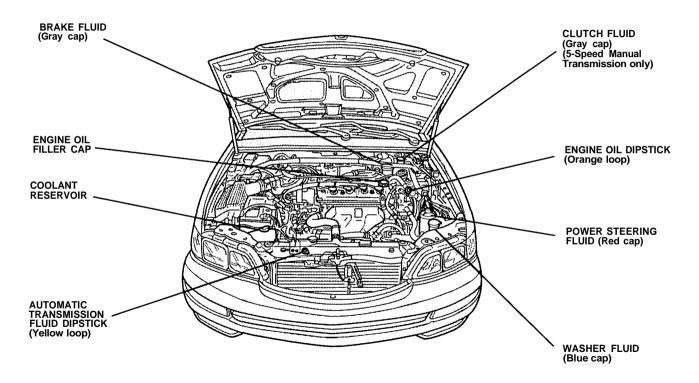
Owner Maintenance Checks

You should check the following items at the specified intervals. If you are unsure of how to perform any check, turn to the page given.

- Engine oil level Check every time you fill the fuel tank. See page 121.
- Engine coolant level Check the radiator reserve tank every time you fill the fuel tank. See page 122.
- Windshield washer fluid Check the level in the reservoir monthly. If weather conditions cause you to use the washers frequently, check the reservoir each time you stop for fuel. See page 172.
- Automatic transmission Check the fluid level monthly. See page 173.

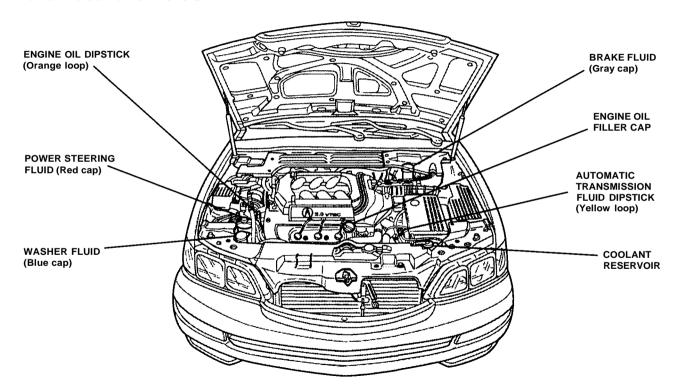
- Brakes Check the fluid level monthly.
- Tires Check the tire pressure monthly. Examine the tread for wear and foreign objects. See page 187.
- Lights Check the operation of the headlights, parking lights, taillights, high-mount brake light, turn signals, brake lights, and license plate lights monthly. See page 192.

Fluid Locations - 2.3CL



162 Maintenance

Fluid Locations - 3.0CL

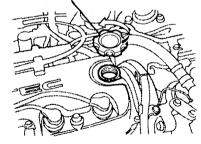


Engine Oil

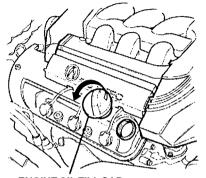
Adding Oil

To add oil, unscrew and remove the engine oil fill cap on top of the valve cover. Pour in the oil, and replace the fill cap. Tighten it securely. Wait a few minutes, and recheck the oil level. Do not fill above the upper mark; you could damage the engine.





2.3CL



ENGINE OIL FILL CAP
3.0CL

Recommended Oil

Oil is a major contributor to your engine's performance and longevity. Always use a premium-grade detergent oil.

You can determine an oil's SAE viscosity and Service Classification from the API Service label on the oil container.

A fuel-efficient oil is recommended for your Acura. This is shown on the API Service label by the words "Energy Conserving." This oil is formulated to help your engine use less fuel.



API SERVICE LABEL

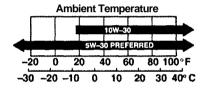
The API Service label also tells you the service classification of the oil. Always use an oil that is labeled "API Service SJ." This service rating may also include other designations, such as CD.

These additional classifications are not a problem, as long as the label also carries the SJ classification.

The oil container may also display the API Certification seal. Make sure it says "For Gasoline Engines."



The SAE numbers tell you the oil's viscosity or weight. Select the oil for your car according to this chart.



An oil with a viscosity of 5W-30 is preferred for improved fuel economy and year-round protection in your Acura. You may use a 10W-30 oil if the temperature in your area never goes below 20 °F (-7 °C).

Synthetic Oil

You may use a synthetic motor oil if it meets the same requirements given for conventional motor oil: energy conserving, a service classification of SJ, and the proper weight as shown on the chart. When using synthetic oil, you must follow the oil and filter change intervals given in the maintenance schedule.

Additives

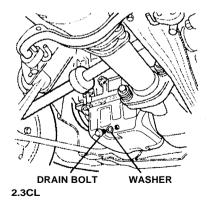
Your Acura does not need any oil additives. Purchasing additives for the engine or transmission will not increase your car's performance or longevity. It only increases the cost of operating your car.

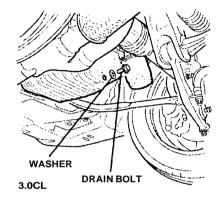
Changing the Oil and Filter

Always change the oil and filter according to the time and distance (miles/kilometers) recommendations on the maintenance schedule. The oil and filter collect contaminants that can damage your engine if they are not removed regularly.

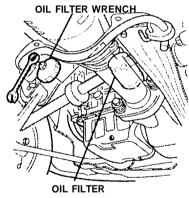
Changing the oil and filter requires special tools and access from underneath the car. The car should be raised on a service station-type hydraulic lift for this service. Unless you have the knowledge and proper equipment, you should have this maintenance done by a skilled mechanic.

- Run the engine until it reaches normal operating temperature, then shut it off.
- Open the hood, and remove the oil fill cap. Remove the oil drain bolt and washer from the bottom of the engine. Drain the oil into an appropriate container.

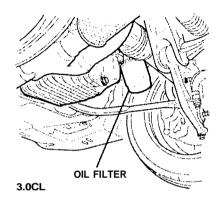




 Remove the oil filter, and let the remaining oil drain. A special wrench (available from your Acura dealer) is required to remove the filter.



2.3CL



- Install a new oil filter according to the instructions that come with it.
- Put a new washer on the drain bolt, then reinstall the drain bolt. Tighten it to 33 lb-ft (4.5 kg-m, 44 N·m).

- Refill the engine with the recommended oil. Engine oil capacity (including filter):
 2.3CL: 4.5 U.S. qt (4.3 l)
 3.0CL: 4.6 U.S. qt (4.4 l)
- Replace the oil fill cap. Start the engine. The oil pressure indicator light should go out within five seconds. If it does not, turn off the engine and inspect your work.
- Let the engine run for several minutes; then, check the drain bolt and the oil filter for leaks.
- Turn off the engine, wait for several minutes, then check the oil level. If necessary, add oil to bring the level to the upper mark on the dipstick.

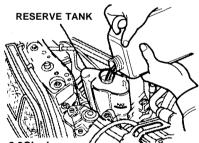
NOTICE

Improper disposal of engine oil can be harmful to the environment. If you change your own oil, please dispose of the used oil properly. Put it in a sealed container, and take it to a recycling center. Do not discard it in a waste bin or dump it on the ground.

Cooling System

Adding Engine Coolant

If the coolant level in the reserve tank is at or below the MIN line, add coolant to bring it up to the MAX line. Inspect the cooling system for leaks. This coolant should always be a mixture of 50 percent antifreeze and 50 percent water. Never add straight antifreeze or plain water.



2.3CL shown

Always use Genuine Honda Antifreeze/Coolant. If it is not available, you may use another major brand non-silicate coolant as a temporary replacement. Make sure it is a high-quality coolant recommended for aluminum engines. However, continued use of any non-Honda coolant can result in corrosion, causing the cooling system to malfunction or fail. Have the cooling system flushed and refilled with Honda antifreeze/coolant as soon as possible.

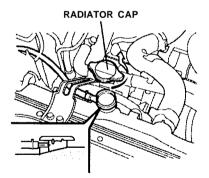
If the reserve tank is completely empty, you should also check the coolant level in the radiator.

A WARNING

Removing the radiator cap while the engine is hot can cause the coolant to spray out, seriously scalding you.

Always let the engine and radiator cool down before removing the radiator cap.

- 1. Make sure the engine and radiator are cool.
- Turn the radiator cap counterclockwise, without pressing down on it, until it stops. This relieves any pressure remaining in the cooling system.



Remove the radiator cap by pushing down and turning counterclockwise. The coolant level should be up to the base of the filler neck.
 Add coolant if it is low.



- Put the radiator cap back on. Tighten it fully.
- Pour coolant into the reserve tank. Fill it to halfway between the MAX and MIN marks. Put the cap back on the reserve tank.

Do not add any rust inhibitors or other additives to your car's

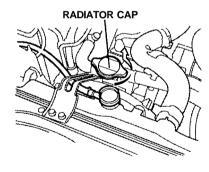
cooling system. They may not be compatible with the coolant or engine components.

Replacing Engine Coolant

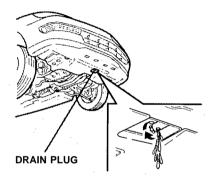
The cooling system should be completely drained and refilled with new coolant according to the time and mileage recommendations in the maintenance schedule. Use only Genuine Honda Antifreeze/Coolant.

Draining the coolant requires access to the underside of the car. Unless you have the tools and knowledge, you should have this maintenance done by a skilled mechanic.

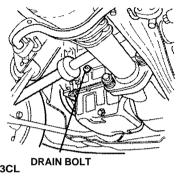
- 1. Turn the ignition switch to ON (II). Set the displayed temperature on the climate control system to 90°F/32°C, then turn off the ignition switch. Open the hood. Make sure the engine and radiator are cool to the touch.
- 2. Remove the radiator cap.



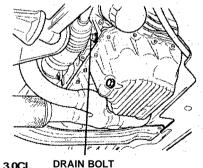
3. Loosen the drain plug in the bottom of the radiator. The coolant will drain through the splash guard.



Remove the drain bolt from the engine block.

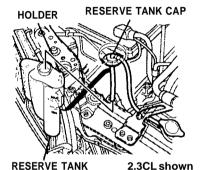


2.3CL



3.0CL

 Remove the reserve tank from its holder by pulling it straight up. Drain the coolant, and then put the tank back in its holder.



5. When the coolant stops draining, tighten the drain plug in the bottom of the radiator. Apply non-hardening sealant to the drain bolt threads, install a new washer, and reinstall the bolt in the engine block. Tighten the bolt to 61 lb-ft (8.5 kg-m, 83 N·m).

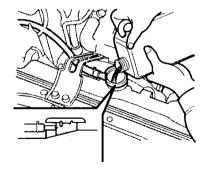
- Mix the recommended antifreeze with an equal amount of purified or distilled water in a clean container. The cooling system capacity is:
 - 2.3CL With 5-speed manual transmission:

5.7 U.S. qt (5.4 I)

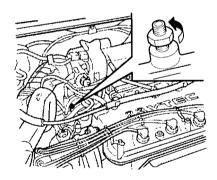
2.3CL With automatic transmission:

5.6 U.S. qt (5.3 I)

3.0CL: 5.6 U.S. qt (5.3 I)



- Pour coolant into the radiator up to the base of the filler neck.
- 2.3CL only Loosen the bleeder bolt on top of the engine. Tighten it again when coolant comes out in a steady stream with no bubbles.



Refill the radiator to the base of the filler neck. Start the engine, and let it run until it warms up (the radiator cooling fan comes on at least twice).

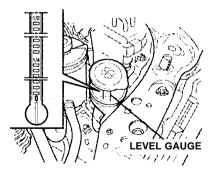
- Turn off the engine. Check the level in the radiator, and add coolant if needed. Install the radiator cap, and tighten it fully.
- Fill the reserve tank to the MAX mark. Install the reserve tank cap.



Windshield Washers

Check the level in the windshield washer reservoir at least monthly during normal usage. In bad weather, when you use the washers often, check the level every time you stop for fuel.

The windshield washer reservoir is located behind the driver's side headlight on the 2.3CL, and behind the passenger's side headlight on the 3.0CL. Check the reservoir's fluid level by removing the cap and looking at the dipstick.



Fill the reservoir with a good-quality windshield washer fluid. This increases the cleaning capability and prevents freezing in cold weather.

NOTICE

Do not use engine antifreeze or a vinegar/water solution in the windshield washer reservoir.

Antifreeze can damage your car's paint, while a vinegar/water solution can damage the windshield washer pump.

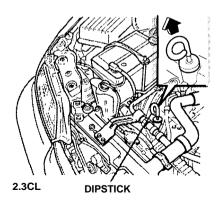
Use only commercially available windshield washer fluid.

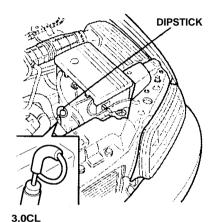
Transmission Fluid

Automatic Transmission

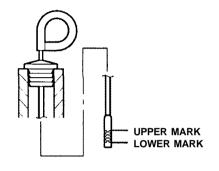
Check the fluid level with the engine at normal operating temperature.

- 1. Park the car on level ground. Shut off the engine.
- Remove the dipstick (yellow loop) from the transmission, and wipe it with a clean cloth.





- 3. Insert the dipstick all the way into the transmission securely as shown in the illustration.
- Remove the dipstick and check the fluid level. It should be between the upper and lower marks.



5. If the level is below the lower mark, add fluid to bring it to the upper mark. Always use Honda Premium Formula Automatic Transmission Fluid (ATF). If it is not available, you may use a Dexron III automatic transmission fluid as a temporary replacement. However, continued use can affect shift quality. Have the

transmission drained and refilled with Honda ATF as soon as it is convenient. 2.3CL — Add fluid in the dipstick tube. 3.0 CL — Remove the fill plug to add fluid.

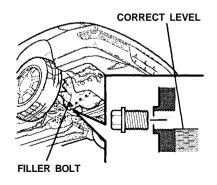
 Insert the dipstick all the way back in the transmission.
 Make sure that the notch fits in the dipstick guide and the dipstick is all the way down.

The transmission should be drained and refilled with new fluid according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

5-Speed Manual Transmission

Check the fluid level with the transmission at normal operating

temperature and the car sitting on level ground. Remove the transmission filler bolt and carefully feel inside the bolt hole with your finger. The fluid level should be up to the edge of the bolt hole. If it is not, add Genuine Honda Manual Transmission Fluid (MTF) until it starts to run out of the hole. Reinstall the filler bolt and tighten it securely.



If Honda MTF is not available, you may use an API Service SG, SH or SJ-grade motor oil with a viscosity of 10W-30 or 10W-40 as a temporary replacement. An SG-grade is preferred, but an SH or SJ grade may be used if SG is not available. However, motor oil does not contain the proper additives and continued use can cause stiffer shifting. Replace as soon as convenient.

The transmission should be drained and refilled with new oil according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

Brake and Clutch Fluid

Check the fluid level in the reservoirs monthly. There are up to two reservoirs, depending on equipment. They are:

- Brake fluid reservoir
- Clutch fluid reservoir (5-speed manual transmission only)

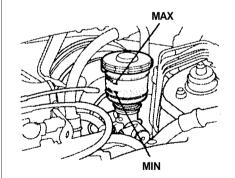
The fluid in the brake system should be replaced according to the time and distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

Always use Genuine Honda DOT 3 brake fluid. If it is not available, you should use only a DOT 3 or DOT 4 fluid, from a sealed container, as a temporary replacement. However, the use of any non-Honda brake fluid can cause corrosion and decrease the life of the system. Have the brake system flushed and refilled with Honda DOT 3 brake fluid as soon as possible.

Brake fluid marked DOT 5 is not compatible with your car's braking system, and can cause extensive damage.

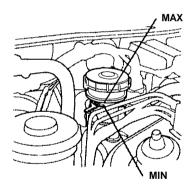
Brake System

The fluid level should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If the level is at or below the MIN mark, your brake system needs attention. Have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.



Clutch System

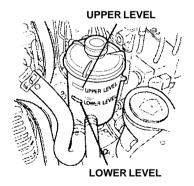
The fluid level should be between the MIN and MAX marks on the side of the reservoir. If it is not, add brake fluid to bring it up to that level. Use the same fluid specified for the brake system.



Low fluid level can indicate a leak in the clutch system. Have this system inspected as soon as possible.

Power Steering

You should check the fluid level in the power steering reservoir monthly. Check the level when the engine is cold. Look at the side of the reservoir. The fluid should be between the UPPER LEVEL and LOWER LEVEL. If it is below the LOWER LEVEL, add power steering fluid to the UPPER LEVEL.



Always use Genuine Honda
Power Steering Fluid. If it is not
available, you may use another
power steering fluid as an
emergency replacement.
However, continued use can cause
increased wear and poor steering
in cold weather. Have the power
steering system flushed and
refilled with Honda PSF as soon
as possible.

A low power steering fluid level can indicate a leak in the system. Check the fluid level frequently and have the system inspected as soon as possible.

NOTICE

Turning the steering wheel to full left or right lock and holding it there can damage the power steering pump.

Air Cleaner Element

The air cleaner element should be cleaned or replaced according to the time or distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

Cleaning (Severe Conditions)

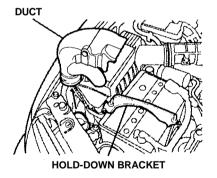
Clean the air cleaner element by blowing compressed air through it in the opposite direction to normal air flow. If you do not have access to compressed air (such as a gas station), ask your Acura dealer to do this service.

Follow the replacement procedure for removal and reinstallation.

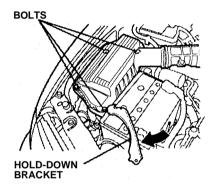
Replacement

The air cleaner element is inside the air cleaner housing next to the battery. To replace it:

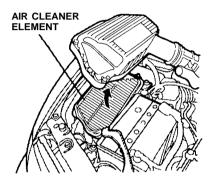
 2.3CL only — Remove the air intake duct by pulling it straight out.



Loosen the nuts on the battery hold-down bracket. Remove the bracket.



Loosen the four bolts, then remove the air cleaner housing cover. Remove the old air cleaner element. Clean the inside of the housing with a damp rag.



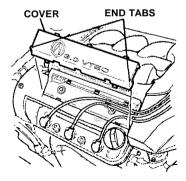
- 5. Place the new air cleaner element in the housing.
- Reinstall the housing cover, then tighten the four bolts.
- Reinstall the battery hold-down bracket and tighten the nuts. Reinstall the air intake duct.

Spark Plugs

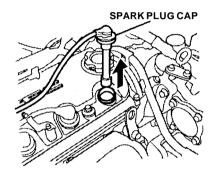
The spark plugs in your car should be replaced according to the time or distance recommendations in the maintenance schedule.

Replacement

- Clean up any dirt and oil that have collected around the spark plug caps.
- 3.0CL only Remove the cover on the front cylinder bank by pulling on the end tabs.

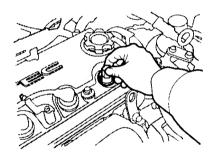


Remove the spark plug cap by pulling it straight out.



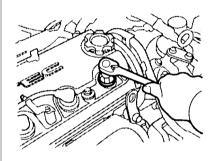
4. Remove the spark plug with a 16 mm (5/8 inch) spark plug socket.

Put the new spark plug into the socket; then screw it into the hole. Screw it in by hand so you do not crossthread it.



6. Torque the spark plug. (If you do not have a torque wrench, tighten the spark plug two-thirds of a turn after it contacts the cylinder head.)

Tightening torque: 13 lb-ft (1.8 kg-m, 18 N-m).



NOTICE

Tighten the spark plugs carefully. A spark plug that is too loose can overheat and damage the engine. Overtightening can cause damage to the threads in the cylinder head.

7. Install the spark plug cap.

- Repeat this procedure for the remaining spark plugs.
- 9. 3.0CL Reinstall the cover on the front cylinder bank.

Spark Plug Specifications

NGK: PZFR5F-11
Denso: PKJ16CR-L11

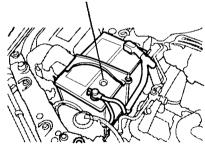
Spark plug gap 0.039 — 0.043 in. (1.0 — 1.1 mm)

Battery

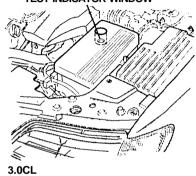
Check the condition of the battery monthly. You should check the color of the test indicator window, and for corrosion on the terminals

Check the battery condition by looking at the test indicator window on the battery. The label on the battery explains the test indicator's colors.





TEST INDICATOR WINDOW



To remove the battery cover on the 3.0CL, use your fingers to pull up on the loop on the right side of the cover. Pivot the cover toward the engine.



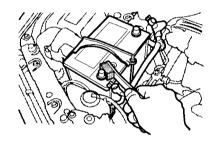
To reinstall the cover, first hook the left side into the slots. Pivot the cover over the battery, and push the loop back down over the bolt.

2.3CL

Check the battery terminals for corrosion (a white or yellowish powder). To remove it, cover the terminals with a solution of baking soda and water. It will bubble up and turn brown. When this stops, wash it off with plain water. Dry off the battery with a cloth or paper towel. Coat the terminals with grease to help prevent future corrosion.

If the terminals are severely corroded, clean them with baking soda and water. Then use a wrench to loosen and remove the cables from the terminals. Always disconnect the negative (—) cable first and reconnect it last.

Clean the battery terminals with a terminal cleaning tool or wire brush. Reconnect and tighten the cables, then coat the terminals with grease.



If you need to connect the battery to a charger, disconnect both cables to prevent damage to the car's electrical system.

A WARNING

The battery gives off explosive hydrogen gas during normal operation.

A spark or flame can cause the battery to explode with enough force to kill or seriously hurt you.

Wear protective clothing and a face shield, or have a skilled mechanic do the battery maintenance.

If your car's battery is disconnected or goes dead, the audio system will disable itself. The next time you turn on the radio you will see "Code" in the frequency display. Use the Preset buttons to enter the five-digit code (see page 114).

NOTICE

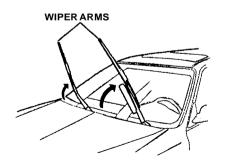
Charging the battery with the cables connected can seriously damage your car's electronic controls. Detach the battery cables before connecting the battery to a charger.

Windshield Wipers

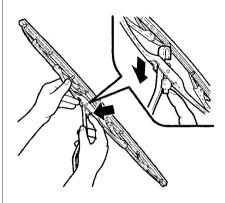
Check the condition of the windshield wiper blades at least every six months. Look for signs of cracking in the rubber or areas that are getting hard. Replace the blades if you find these signs, or they leave streaks and unwiped areas when used.

To replace the blade:

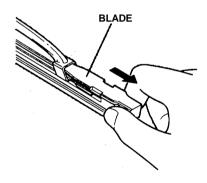
1. Raise the wiper arm off the windshield.



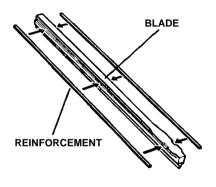
 Disconnect the blade assembly from the wiper arm by pushing in the lock tab. Hold it in while you push the blade assembly toward the base of the arm.



 Remove the blade from its holder by grasping the tabbed end of the blade. Pull firmly until the tabs come out of the holder.



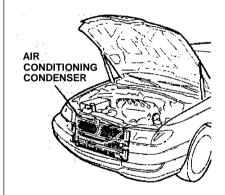
 Examine the new wiper blades. If they have no plastic or metal reinforcement along the back edge, remove the metal reinforcement strips from the old wiper blade, and install them in the slots along the edge of the new blade.



- 5. Slide the new wiper blade into the holder until the tabs lock.
- 6. Slide the new blade assembly onto the wiper arm. Make sure it locks in place.
- 7. Lower the wiper arm down against the windshield.

Air Conditioning

Your car's air conditioning is a sealed system. Any major maintenance, such as recharging, should be done by a qualified technician. You can do a couple of things to make sure the air conditioning works efficiently.



Periodically check the engine's radiator and air conditioning condenser for leaves, insects, and dirt stuck to the front surface. These block the air flow and reduce cooling efficiency. Use a light spray from a hose or a soft brush to remove them.

NOTICE

The condenser and radiator fins bend easily. Only use a lowpressure spray or soft-bristle brush to clean them.

Run the air conditioning at least once a week during the cold weather months. Run it for at least 10 minutes while you are driving at a steady speed with the engine at normal operating temperature. This circulates the lubricating oil contained in the refrigerant.

If the air conditioning does not get as cold as before, have your dealer check the system.

Recharge the system with Refrigerant HFC-134a (R-134a). See **Specifications** on page 242.

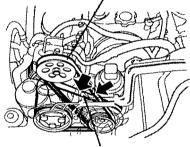
NOTICE

Whenever you have the air conditioning system serviced, make sure the service facility uses a refrigerant recycling system. This system captures the refrigerant for reuse. Releasing refrigerant into the atmosphere can damage the environment.

Drive Belts

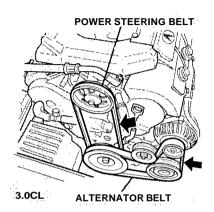
Check the condition of the two drive belts. Examine the edges of each belt for cracks or fraying. Check the tension of each belt by pushing on it with your thumb midway between the pulleys.

POWER STEERING BELT



ALTERNATOR BELT

2.3CL



The belts should have the following "play" or deflection.

Alternator belt: 0.31 — 0.41 in. (8.0 — 10.5 mm)

Power steering belt: 0.51 - 0.63 in. (13.0 - 16.0 mm)

If you see signs of wear or looseness, have your dealer adjust or replace the belts.

Timing Belt

The timing belt and balancer belt should normally be replaced at the intervals shown in the maintenance schedule.

Replace these belts at 60,000 miles (U.S.) or 100,000 km (Canada) if you regularly drive your car in either of these conditions:

- In very high temperatures (over 110°F, 43°C).
- In very low temperatures (under -20°F, -29°C).

Tires

To safely operate your car, your tires must be the proper type and size, in good condition with adequate tread, and correctly inflated. The following pages give more detailed information on how and when to check air. pressure, how to inspect your tires for damage and wear, and what to do when your tires need to be replaced.

A WARNING

Using tires that are excessively worn or improperly inflated can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Follow all instructions in this owner's manual regarding tire inflation and maintenance.

Inflation

Keeping the tires properly inflated provides the best combination of handling, tread life, and riding comfort. Underinflated tires wear unevenly, adversely affect handling and fuel economy, and are more likely to fail from being overheated. Overinflated tires can make your car ride more harshly, are more prone to damage from road hazards, and wear unevenly.

We recommend that you visually check your tires every day. If you think a tire might be low, check it immediately with a tire gauge.

Use a gauge to measure the air pressure at least once a month. Even tires that are in good condition may lose one to two psi per month. Remember to check

the spare tire at the same time you check all the other tires.

Check the pressure in the tires when they are cold. This means the car has been parked for at least three hours. If you have to drive the car before checking the tire pressure, the tires can still be considered "cold" if you drive less than one mile (1.6 km).

If you check the pressure when the tires are hot (the car has been driven several miles), you will see readings four to six psi higher than the cold reading. This is normal. Do not let air out to match the specified cold pressure. The tire will be underinflated.

You should get your own tire pressure gauge and use it whenever you check your tire pressures. This will make it easier

for you to tell if a pressure loss is due to a tire problem and not due to a variation between gauges.

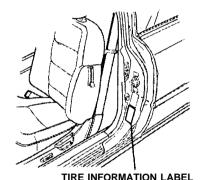
Recommended Tire Pressures for Normal Driving

The following chart shows the recommended cold tire pressures for most normal driving conditions and speeds. Tire pressures for high speed driving are shown on page 246.

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure for Normal Driving
205/55 R16 89V	F: 32 psi (2.2 kg/ cm ² , 220 kpa) R: 29 psi (2.0 kg/ cm ² , 200 kpa)

The compact spare tire pressure is 60 psi (4.2 kg/cm²,420 kPa).

These pressures are also given on the tire information label on the driver's doorjamb.



Tubeless tires have some ability to self-seal if they are punctured. However, because leakage is often very slow, you should look closely for punctures if a tire starts losing pressure.

Inspection

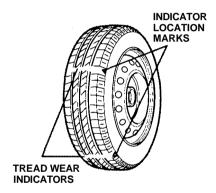
Every time you check inflation, you should also examine the tires for damage, foreign objects, and wear.

You should look for:

- Bumps or bulges in the tread or side of the tire. Replace the tire if you find either of these conditions.
- Cuts, splits, or cracks in the side of the tire. Replace the tire if you can see fabric or cord.
- Excessive tread wear.

Your car's tires have wear indicators molded into the tread. When the tread wears down to that point, you will see a 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) wide band running across the tread. This shows there is less than 1/16 inch (1.6 mm) of tread left on the tire. A tire that is this worn gives very little traction on wet

roads. You should replace the tire if you can see the tread wear indicator in three or more places around the tire.



Maintenance

In addition to proper inflation, correct wheel alignment helps to decrease tire wear. If you find a tire is worn unevenly, have your dealer check the wheel alignment. The tires were properly balanced by the factory. They may need to be rebalanced at some time before they are worn out. Have your dealer check the tires if you feel a consistent vibration while driving. A tire should always be rebalanced if it is removed from the wheel for repair.

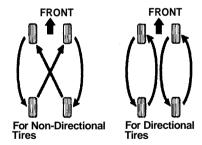
Make sure the installer balances the wheels when you have new tires installed. This increases riding comfort and tire life. Your car's original tires were dynamic or "spin" balanced at the factory. For best results, have the installer perform a dynamic balance.

NOTICE

Improper wheel weights can damage your car's aluminum wheels. Use only Genuine Acura wheel weights for balancing.

Tire Rotation

To help increase tire life and distribute wear more evenly, you should have the tires rotated every 7,500 miles (12,000 km). Move the tires to the positions shown in the chart each time they are rotated.



When shopping for replacement tires, you may find that some tires are "directional." This means they are designed to rotate only in one direction. If you use directional

tires, they should be rotated only front-to-back.

Replacing Tires and Wheels

The tires that came with your car were selected to match the performance capabilities of the car and provide the best combination of handling, ride comfort, and long life. You should replace them with radial tires of the same size, load range, speed rating, and maximum cold tire pressure rating (as shown on the tire's sidewall). Mixing radial and bias-ply or bias-belted tires on your car can reduce its braking ability, traction, and steering accuracy.

Installing improper tires on your car can affect handling and stability. This can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always use the size and type of tires recommended in this owner's manual

It is best to replace all four tires at the same time. If that is not possible or necessary, then replace the two front tires or the two rear tires as a pair. Replacing just one tire can seriously affect your car's handling.

The ABS works by comparing the speed of the wheels. When replacing tires, use the same size

originally supplied with the car. Tire size and construction can affect wheel speed and may cause the system to work inconsistently.

If you ever need to replace a wheel, make sure the wheel's specifications match those of the original wheel that came on your car. Replacement wheels are available at your Acura dealer.

Wheels and Tires

Wheel: 16 x 6 JJ

Tire: 205/55 R16 89V

See Tire Information on page 245 for additional information about tire and wheel size designations. See page 246 for information about DOT Tire Quality Grading.

Winter Driving

Tires that are marked "M + S" or "All Season" on the sidewall have an all-weather tread design. They should be suitable for most winter driving conditions. Tires without these markings are designed for optimum traction in dry conditions. They may not provide adequate performance in winter driving. For the best performance in snowy or icy conditions, you should install snow tires or tire chains. They may be required by local laws under certain conditions

Snow Tires

If you mount snow tires on your Acura, make sure they are radial tires of the same size and load range as the original tires. Mount snow tires on all four wheels to

balance your car's handling in all weather conditions. Keep in mind the traction provided by snow tires on dry roads may not be as high as your car's original equipment tires. You should drive cautiously even when the roads are clear. Check with the tire dealer for maximum speed recommendations.

Tire Chains

Mount snow chains on your car when warranted by driving conditions or required by local laws. You should use only SAE class "S" cable-type traction devices on your car, mounted on the front wheels. Make sure they are the correct size for your tires.

Metal link-type "chains" should not be used. No matter how tight they seem to be installed, they can come into contact with the body and suspension, causing serious damage.

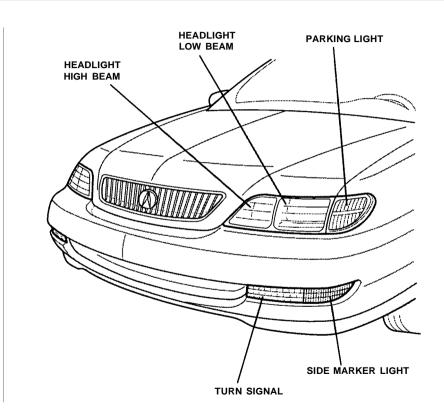
When installing the traction devices, follow the manufacturer's instructions and mount them as tightly as you can. Drive slowly with them installed. If you hear them coming in contact with the body or chassis, stop and investigate. Make sure the traction devices are installed tightly and that they are not contacting the brake lines or suspension. Remove them as soon as you start driving on cleared roads.

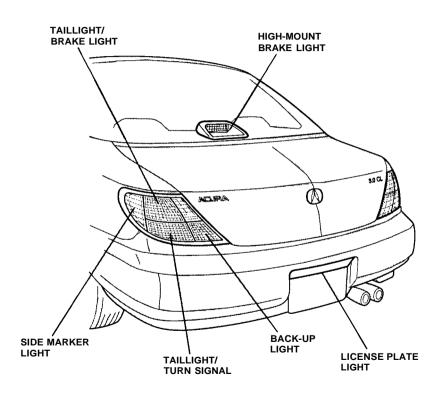
NOTICE

Traction devices that are the wrong size or improperly installed can damage your car's brake lines, suspension, body, and wheels. Stop driving if they are hitting any part of the car.

Lights

Check the operation of your car's exterior lights at least once a month. A burned out bulb can create an unsafe condition by reducing your car's visibility and the ability to signal your intentions to other drivers.





Check the following:

- Headlights (low and high beam)
- Parking lights
- Taillights
- Brake lights
- · High-mount brake light
- Turn signals
- · Back-up lights
- · Hazard light function
- · License plate light
- Side marker lights
- Daytime running lights (Canadian cars)

If you find any bulbs are burned out, replace them as soon as possible. Refer to the chart on page 242 to determine what type of replacement bulb is needed.

Headlight Aiming

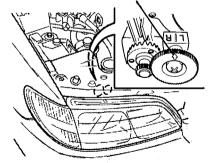
The headlights were properly aimed when your car was new. You should check their aim if you regularly carry heavy items in the trunk or pull a trailer. Each headlight assembly has horizontal and vertical adjustment indicators. These are set to the "0" positions after the headlights are aimed at the factory.

To check these settings:

- Make sure the fuel tank is full. Park the car on level ground.
- The driver or someone who weighs the same should be sitting in the driver's seat for all checks and adjustments. Load the trunk with the items you normally carry. If you usually pull a trailer, load it as you would normally and

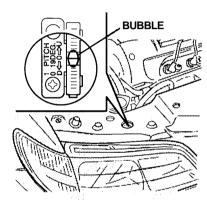
- attach it to the car. Push down on the front and rear bumpers several times to make sure the car is sitting normally.
- Open the hood.
- Check the horizontal angle gauge. The line on the adjustment screw indicator should line up with the "0" mark on the gauge.

ADJUSTMENT SCREW INDICATOR



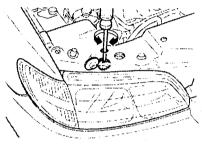
HORIZONTAL ANGLE INDICATOR

Check the vertical angle gauge. The bubble should be centered underneath the longest scribe mark on the gauge.

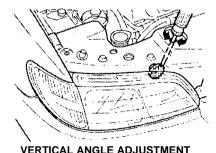


VERTICAL ANGLE GAUGE

 If either indicator is not aligned with its "0" mark as described, an adjustment can be made using a Phillips-head screwdriver to realign it with the "0" mark. Please refer to the illustrations.



HORIZONTAL ANGLE ADJUSTMENT



 If you cannot get an indicator to align, have your Acura dealer inspect the car for body damage or suspension problems.

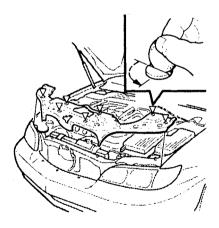
Replacing a Headlight Bulb

Your car has halogen headlight bulbs, two on each side. Make sure you are replacing the bulb that is burned out. When replacing a bulb, handle it by its steel base, and protect the glass from contact with your skin or hard objects. If you touch the glass, clean it with denatured alcohol and a clean cloth.

NOTICE

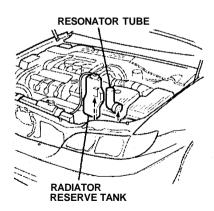
Halogen headlight bulbs get very hot when lit. Oil, perspiration, or a scratch on the glass can cause the bulb to overheat and shatter.

- Open the hood.
 - 3.0CL Remove the front cover by loosening the seven fasteners. To loosen a fastener, use a coin or screwdriver to turn it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

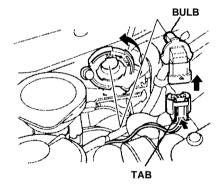


2. 2.3CL— To change a headlight bulb on the passenger's side, remove the radiator reserve tank and the intake air duct.

3.0CL — To change the low beam headlight bulb on the driver's side, remove the resonator tube. To change the high beam headlight bulb, remove the radiator reserve tank.



 To remove the electrical connector from the bulb, squeeze the connector to unlock the tab, then slide the connector off the bulb.

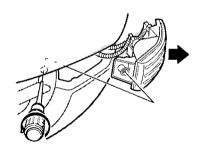


 Remove the bulb by turning it approximately one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

- Insert the new bulb into the hole. Turn the bulb approximately one-quarter turn clockwise to lock it in place.
- 6. Push the electrical connector back onto the bulb. Make sure it is on all the way.
- 7. Turn on the headlights to test the new bulb.
- 8. (2.3CL passenger's side)
 Reinstall the radiator reserve tank and the air intake duct.
 - (3.0CL driver's side)
 Reinstall the resonator tube or the radiator reserve tank.
- 3.0CL Reinstall the front cover. Tighten each fastener by turning it one-quarter turn clockwise.

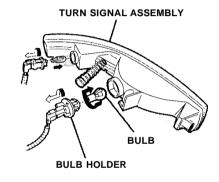
Replacing a Front Turn Signal or Side Marker Light Bulb

Use a long-handled, #2
 Phillips screwdriver to loosen the turn signal assembly mounting screw.



2. Remove the light assembly from the bumper.

Remove the burned out bulb's socket from the light assembly by turning it counterclockwise.



4. To remove the burned out bulb from the socket:

Turn signal — Push the bulb in and turn it counterclockwise until it unlocks.

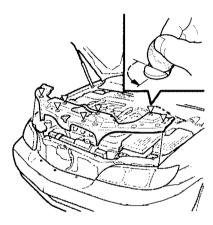
Side Marker —Pull the bulb straight out of the socket.

- 5. Install the new bulb.
- Push the socket into the light assembly, and turn it clockwise until it locks.
- 7. Test the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.
- Put the light assembly into the bumper. Make sure the tab on the back edge of the light assembly fits into the bumper slot and the spring is seated in its recess. Tighten the mounting screw.

Replacing Front Parking Light Bulbs

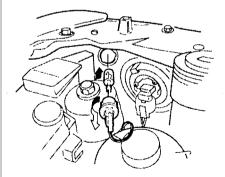
Open the hood.
 3.0CL — Remove the front cover by loosening the seven fasteners. To loosen a fastener,

use a coin or screwdriver to turn it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.



2. 2.3CL — If you are changing the parking light bulb on the passenger's side, remove the intake air duct by pulling it straight up.

- 3.0CL —To change the parking light bulb on the driver's side, remove the front cover support by pulling it straight up.
 Remove the battery cover (see page 180). Disconnect the battery terminals and loosen the battery hold-down bolts. Remove the battery.
- Turn the socket one-quarter turn counterclockwise to remove it from the headlight assembly.

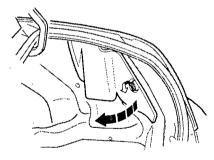


- Pull the bulb straight out of its socket. Push the new bulb straight into the socket until it bottoms.
- Put the socket back into its hole in the headlight assembly, and turn it clockwise until it locks.
- Turn on the parking lights and check that the new bulb is working.
- 2.3CL— Reinstall the air intake duct.
 - 3.0CL Reinstall the battery. Install and tighten the battery terminals and the hold-down bolts. Reinstall the battery cover and the front cover support.
- 8. 3.0CL— Reinstall the front cover. Tighten each fastener

by turning it one-quarter turn clockwise.

Replacing Rear Bulbs

- 1. Open the trunk.
- Remove the taillight assembly cover by turning the knob one-quarter turn.

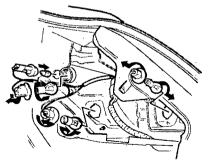


 Determine which of the four bulbs is burned out: tail/stoplight, back-up light,

- taillight/turn signal, or side marker. Remove that socket by turning it approximately one-quarter turn counterclockwise.
- 4. Remove the burned-out bulb from the socket.

Tail/stoplight, back-up light, taillight/turn signal - Push the bulb in and turn it counter-clockwise until it unlocks.

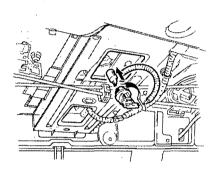
Side Marker — Pull the bulb straight out of the socket.



- 5. Install the new bulb in the socket.
- Insert the socket in its hole in the taillight assembly, then turn it one-quarter turn clockwise to lock it in place.
- 7. Test the lights to make sure the new bulb is working.
- 8. Reinstall the taillight assembly cover.

Replacing a High-Mount Brake Light Bulb

1. Open the trunk.

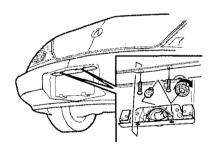


- Squeeze the electrical connector on the socket to release the locking tab. Pull the connector off the socket.
- Remove the socket by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

- Pull the bulb out of its socket.
 Push the new bulb into the socket.
- Reinstall the socket in the hole in the brake light assembly. Turn the socket one-quarter turn clockwise to lock it in place.
- Reconnect the electrical connector to the socket. Make sure it is locked in place.
- Test the brake light to make sure the new bulb is working.

Replacing a Rear License Bulb

 Determine which bulb is burned out. Use a Phillips head screwdriver to remove the light assembly from the bumper.



Remove the socket from the light assembly by turning it one-quarter turn counterclockwise.

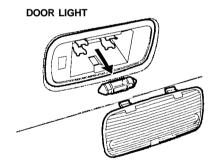
- Pull the bulb straight out of the socket.
- 4. Install the new bulb in the socket.
- Turn on the parking lights and check that the new bulb is working.
- Reinstall the socket. Turn it clockwise until it locks.
- Reinstall the light assembly in the bumper. Tighten the screws securely.

Replacing Bulbs in the Interior Courtesy Lights

The courtesy lights in the doors, roof, and trunk come apart in the same way. They do not use the same bulb.

 Remove the lens by carefully prying on the edge of the lens with a fingernail file or a small flat-tip screwdriver. Do not pry on the edge of the housing around the lens.

Door Light: Pry on the top middle of the lens.



Interior Light: Pry on the front edge of the lens in the middle.

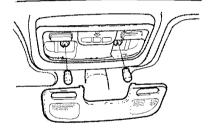
INTERIOR LIGHT/CARGO LIGHT



Spotlights:

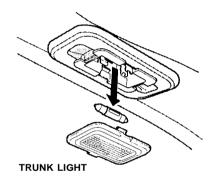
Pry on the front edge of the lens about 1 inch from each end. Remove the bulb cover. by pulling it straight down.

SPOTLIGHTS



Trunk Light:

Pry on the front middle of the lens.



- 2. Remove the bulb by pulling it straight out of its metal tabs.
- 3. Push the new bulb into the metal tabs. Snap the lens back in place.

Storing Your Car

If you need to park your car for an extended period (more than one month), you should do several things to prepare it for storage. Proper preparation helps prevent deterioration and makes it easier to get your car back on the road. If possible, store your car indoors.

- Fill the fuel tank
- Change the engine oil and filter (see page 166).
- Wash and dry the exterior completely.
- Clean the interior. Make sure the carpeting, floor mats, etc. are completely dry.
- Leave the parking brake off. Put the transmission in Reverse (5-speed manual) or Park (automatic).

- Block the rear wheels.
- If the car is to be stored for a longer period, it should be supported on jackstands so the tires are off the ground.
- Leave one window open slightly (if the car is being stored indoors).
- Disconnect the battery.
- Cover the car with a "breathable" car cover, one made from a porous material such as cotton. Nonporous materials, such as plastic sheeting, trap moisture, which can damage the paint.
- If possible, periodically run the engine for a while (preferably once a month).

- Support the wiper blade arms with a folded towel or rag so they do not touch the windshield.
- To minimize sticking, apply a silicone spray lubricant to all door and trunk seals. Also, apply a car body wax to the painted surfaces that mate with the door and trunk seals.

If you store your car for 12 months or longer, have your Acura dealer perform the inspections called for in the 24 months/30,000 miles (48,000 km) maintenance schedule as soon as you take it out of storage (see pages 152-156). The replacements called for in the maintenance schedule are not needed unless the car has actually reached that time or mileage.

Appearance Care

Regular cleaning and polishing of your Acura helps to keep it "new" looking. This section gives you hints on how to clean your car and preserve it's appearance: the paint, brightwork, wheels, and interior. Also included are several things you can do to help prevent corrosion.

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Exterior Care

Washing

Frequent washing helps preserve your car's beauty. Dirt and grit can scratch the paint, while tree sap and bird droppings can permanently ruin the finish.

Wash your car in a shady area, not in direct sunlight. If the car is parked in the sun, move it into the shade and let the exterior cool down before you start.

Only use the solvents and cleaners recommended in this Owner's Manual.

NOTICE

Chemical solvents and strong cleaners can damage the paint, metal and plastic on your car.

- Rinse the car thoroughly with cool water to remove loose dirt.
- Fill a bucket with cool water.
 Mix in a mild detergent, such
 as dishwashing liquid or a
 product made especially for car
 washing.
- Wash the car, using the water and detergent solution and a soft-bristle brush, sponge, or soft cloth. Start at the top and work your way down. Rinse frequently.
- Check the body for road tar, tree sap, etc. Remove these stains with tar remover or turpentine. Rinse it off immediately so it does not harm the finish. Remember to rewax these areas, even if the rest of the car does not need waxing.

 When you have washed and rinsed the whole exterior, dry it with a chamois or soft towel. Letting it air-dry will cause dulling and water spots.

As you dry the car, inspect it for chips and scratches that could allow corrosion to start. Repair them with touch-up paint (see page 205).

Waxing

Always wash and dry the whole car before waxing it. You should wax your car, including the metal trim, whenever water sits on the surface in large patches. It should form into beads or droplets after waxing.

You should use a quality liquid or paste wax. Apply it according to the instructions on the container.

In general, there are two types of products:

Waxes — A wax coats the finish and protects it from damage by exposure to sunlight, air pollution, etc. You should use a wax on your Acura when it is new

Polishes — Polishes and cleaner/ waxes can restore the shine to paint that has oxidized and lost some of its shine. They normally contain mild abrasives and solvents that remove the top layer of the finish. You should use a polish on your Acura if the finish does not have its original shine after using a wax.

Cleaning tar, insects, etc. with removers also takes off the wax Remember to rewax those areas. even if the rest of the car does not need waxing.

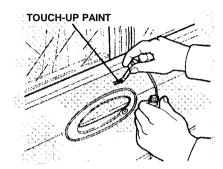
Aluminum Wheels

Clean your Acura's aluminum allov wheels as you do the rest of the exterior. Wash them with the same solution, and rinse them thoroughly.

The wheels have a protective clear-coat that keeps the aluminum from corroding and tarnishing. Using harsh chemicals, including some commercial wheel cleaners or stiff brushes can damage this clear-coat. Only use a mild detergent and soft brush or sponge to clean the wheels.

Paint Touch-Up

Your dealer has touch-up paint to match your car's color. The color code is printed on a sticker on the driver's doorjamb. Take this code to your dealer so you are sure to get the correct color.



Inspect your car frequently for chips or scratches in the paint. Repair them right away to prevent corrosion of the metal underneath. Use the touch-up paint on small chips and scratches/More extensive damage should be repaired by a professional.

Interior Care

Carpeting

Vacuum the carpeting frequently to remove dirt. Ground-in dirt will make the carpet wear out faster. Periodically shampoo the carpet to keep it looking new. Use one of the foam-type carpet cleaners on the market: Follow the instructions that come with the cleaner, applying it with a sponge or soft brush. Keep the carpeting as dry as possible by not adding water to the foam.

Fabric

Vacuum dirt and dust out of the material frequently. For general cleaning, use a solution of mild soap and lukewarm water, letting it air dry. To clean off stubborn

spots, use a commercially available fabric cleaner. Test it on a hidden area of the fabric first, to make sure it does not bleach or stain the fabric. Follow the instructions that come with the cleaner.

Vinyl

Remove dirt and dust with a vacuum cleaner. Wipe the vinyl with a soft cloth dampened in a solution of mild soap and water. Use the same solution with a soft-bristle brush on more difficult spots. You can also use commercially available spray or foam-type vinvl cleaners.

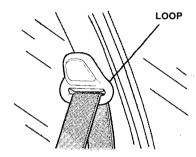
Leather

Vacuum dirt and dust from the leather frequently. Pay particular attention to the pleats and seams. Clean the leather with a soft cloth dampened with clear water, then buff it with a clean, dry cloth. If further cleaning is needed, use a soap specifically for leather, such as saddle soap. Apply this soap with a damp, soft cloth. Wipe down and buff as described above

Seat Belts

If your seat belts get dirty, you can use a soft brush to clean them. with a mixture of mild soap and warm water. Do not use bleach. dye, or cleaning solvents. They can weaken the belt material. Let

the belts air-dry before you use the car



Dirt buildup in the loops of the seat belt anchors can cause the belts to retract slowly. Wipe the insides of the loops with a clean cloth dampened in mild soap and warm water or isopropyl alcohol.

Wood Trim

Clean the wood trim with a soft cloth dipped in clear water and wipe it dry with another soft cloth. Soap may leave a film that dulls the finish

Windows

Clean the windows, inside and out, with a commercially available glass cleaner. You can also use a mixture of one part white vinegar to ten parts water. This will remove the haze that builds up on the inside of the windows. Use a soft cloth or paper towels to clean all glass and clear plastic surfaces.

NOTICE

The rear window defogger wires are bonded to the inside of the

glass. Wiping vigorously up and down can dislodge and break the defogger wires. When cleaning the rear window, use gentle pressure and wipe side to side

Air Fresheners

If you want to use an air freshener/deodorizer in the interior of your car, you should use a solid type. Some liquid air fresheners contain chemicals that may cause parts of the interior trim and fabric to crack or discolor.

If you use a liquid air freshener, make sure you fasten it securely so it does not spill as you drive.

Corrosion Protection

Two factors normally contribute to causing corrosion in your car:

- Moisture trapped in body cavities. Dirt and road salt that collects in hollows on the underside of the car stays damp, promoting corrosion in that area.
- Removal of paint and protective coatings from the exterior and underside of the car.

Many corrosion-preventive measures are built into your Acura. You can help keep your car from corroding by performing some simple periodic maintenance:

 Repair chips and scratches in the paint as soon as you discover them.

- Inspect and clean out the drain holes in the bottom of the doors and body.
- Check the floor coverings for dampness. Carpeting and floor mats may remain damp for a long time, especially in winter. This dampness can eventually cause the floor panels to corrode.
- Use a high-pressure spray to clean the underside of your car. This is especially important in areas that use road salt in winter. It is also a good idea in humid climates and areas subject to salt air. Be careful of the ABS wheel sensors and wiring at each wheel.

 Have the corrosion-preventive coatings on the underside of your car inspected and repaired periodically.

Body Repairs

Body repairs can affect your car's resistance to corrosion. If your car needs repairs after a collision, pay close attention to the parts used in the repair and the quality of the work

Make sure the repair facility uses genuine Acura replacement body parts. Some companies make sheet metal pieces that seem to duplicate the original Acura body parts, but are actually inferior in fit, finish, and corrosion resistance. Once installed, they do not give the same high-quality appearance.

When reporting your collision to the insurance company, tell them you want Genuine Acura parts used in the repair. Although most insurers recognize the quality of original parts, some may try to specify that the repairs be done with other available parts. You should investigate this before any repairs are begun.

Take your car to your authorized Acura dealer for inspection after the repairs are completed. He can make sure that quality materials were used and that corrosion-preventive coatings were applied to all repaired and replaced parts.

Taking Care of the Unexpected

This section covers the more common problems that motorists experience with their cars. It gives you information about how to safely evaluate the problem and what to do to correct it. If the problem has stranded you on the side of the road, you may be able to get going again. If not, you will also find instructions on getting your car towed.

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Compact Spara Tira

242

Compact Spare Tire

Your car has a compact spare tire that takes up less space. Use this spare tire as a temporary replacement only. Get your regular tire repaired or replaced and put back on your car as soon as you can.

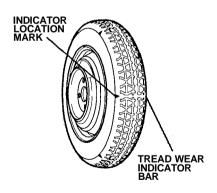
Check the inflation pressure of the compact spare tire every time you check the other tires. It should be inflated to 60 psi (415 kPa).

Follow these precautions whenever you are using the compact spare tire:

- Do not exceed 50 mph (80 km/h) under any circumstances.
- This tire gives a harsher ride and less traction on some road surfaces than the regular tire.

Use greater caution while driving on this tire.

- Do not mount snow chains on the compact spare.
- The wheel of the compact spare tire is designed especially to fit your car. Do not use your spare tire on another car unless it is the same make and model.



The compact spare tire has a shorter tread life than a regular tire. Replace it when you can see the tread wear indicator bars. The replacement should be the same size and design tire, mounted on the same wheel.

The compact spare tire is not designed to be mounted on a regular wheel, and the compact wheel is not designed for mounting a regular tire.

Changing a Flat Tire

If you have a flat tire while driving, stop in a safe place to change it. Stopping in traffic or on the shoulder of a busy road is dangerous. Drive slowly along the shoulder until you get to an exit or an area to stop that is far away from the traffic lanes.

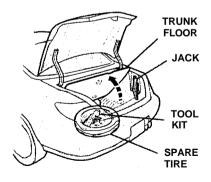
A WARNING

The car can easily roll off the jack, seriously injuring anyone underneath.

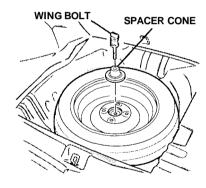
Follow the directions for changing a tire exactly, and never get under the car when it is supported only by the jack.

1. Park the car on firm, level ground away from traffic.

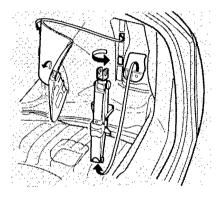
- Turn on the hazard warning lights, and turn the ignition to LOCK (0).
- Put the transmission in Park (automatic) or Reverse (5-speed). Set the parking brake. Have your passengers get out of the car.
- Open the trunk. Raise the trunk floor by lifting up on the back edge.



- 4. Take the tool kit out of the trunk.
- Unscrew the wing bolt, then take the spare tire out of its well.

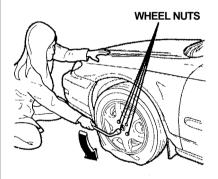


6. The jack is stored in the right fender. Turn the knob 90°. then remove the cover.

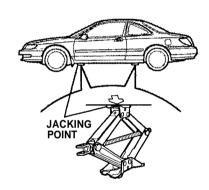


7. Turn the end bracket on the jack counterclockwise to loosen it, then remove the jack.

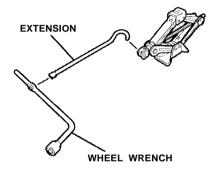
8. Loosen the four wheel nuts one-half turn with the wheel wrench.



9. Locate the jacking point nearest the tire you need to change. It is pointed to by an arrow molded into the underside of the body. Place the jack under the jacking point. Turn the end bracket clockwise until the top of the jack contacts the jacking point. Make sure the jacking point tab is resting in the jack notch



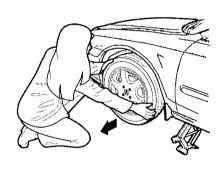
10. Use the extension and wheel wrench as shown.



11. Raise the car until the flat tire is off the ground.

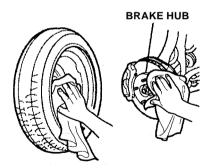


12. Remove the wheel nuts and flat tire.

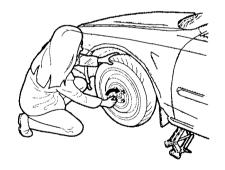


Temporarily place the flat tire on the ground with the outside surface of the wheel facing up. You could scratch the wheel if you put it face down.

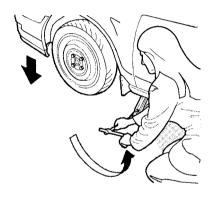
13. Before mounting the spare tire, wipe any dirt off the mounting surface of the wheel and hub with a clean cloth.



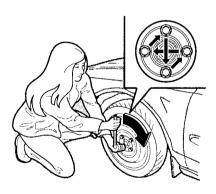
14. Put on the spare tire. Put the wheel nuts back on finger-tight, and tighten them in a crisscross pattern with the wheel wrench until the wheel is firmly against the hub. Do not try to tighten them fully.



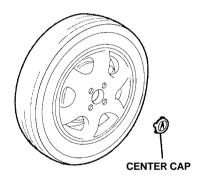
15. Lower the car to the ground, and remove the jack.



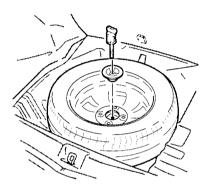
16. Tighten the wheel nuts securely in the same crisscross pattern. Have the wheel nut torque checked at the nearest automotive service facility. Tighten the wheel nuts to 80 lb-ft (110 N.m).



 Remove the center cap from the wheel. Place the flat tire face down in the spare tire well.



18. Remove the spacer cone from the wing bolt, turn it over, and put it back on the bolt.



- Secure the flat tire by screwing the wing bolt back into its hole.
- 20. Turn the jack's end bracket counterclockwise until the jack is fully collapsed.

- 21. Place the jack in its storage slot. Turn the end bracket on the jack clockwise to lock it in place. Install the cover over the jack and taillight.
- 22 Store the tool kit

Loose items can fly around the interior in a crash and could seriously injure the occupants.

Store the wheel, iack and tools securely before driving.

23. Store the center cap in the trunk. Make sure it will not get scratched or damaged.

If Your Engine Won't Start

Diagnosing why your engine won't start falls into two areas. depending on what you hear when you turn the key to START (III):

- You hear nothing, or almost nothing. The engine's starter motor does not operate at all, or operates very slowly.
- You can hear the starter motor. operating normally, or the starter motor sounds like it is spinning faster than normal, but the engine does not start up and run.

Nothing Happens or the **Starter Motor Operates** Very Slowly

When you turn the ignition switch to START (III), you do not hear the normal noise of the engine trying to start. You may hear a clicking sound or series of clicks, or nothing at all. Check these thinas:

· Check the transmission interlock. If you have a 5-speed, the clutch pedal must be pushed all the way to the floor or the starter will not operate. With an automatic transmission, it must be in Park or Neutral.

- Turn the ignition switch to ON (II). Turn on the headlights and check their brightness. If the headlights are very dim or don't light at all, the battery is discharged. See Jump Starting.
- Turn the ignition switch to START (III). If the headlights do not dim. check the condition of the fuses. If the fuses are OK. there is probably something wrong with the electrical circuit for the ignition switch or starter motor. You will need a qualified technician to determine the problem. See Emergency Towing on page 234.

If the headlights dim noticeably or go out when you try to start the engine, either the battery is discharged or the connections are corroded. Check the condition of the battery and terminal connections (see page 181). You can then try jump starting the car from a booster battery (see page 220).

The Starter Operates Normally

In this case, the starter motor's speed sounds normal, or even faster than normal, when you turn the ignition switch to START (III), but the engine does not run.

 Are you using the proper starting procedure? Refer to Starting the Engine on page 130.

- Your vehicle has the Immobilizer System, You should use a properly-coded master or valet key to start the engine (see page 61). A key that is not properly coded will cause the immobilizer system indicator in the dash panel to blink rapidly.
- Do you have fuel? Turn the ignition switch to ON (II) for a minute, and watch the fuel gauge. The low fuel indicator may not be working, so you were not reminded to fill the tank.
- There may be an electrical problem, such as no power to the fuel pump. Check all the fuses (see page 229).

If you find nothing wrong, you will need a qualified technician to find the problem. See **Emergency Towing** on page 234.

Jump Starting

precautions.

If your car's battery has run down, you may be able to start the engine by using a booster battery.

Although this seems like a simple procedure, you should take several

A WARNING

A battery can explode if you do not follow the correct procedure, seriously injuring anyone nearby.

Keep all sparks, open flames, and smoking materials away from the battery.

You cannot start an Acura with an automatic transmission by pushing or pulling it.

To jump start your car, follow these directions closely:

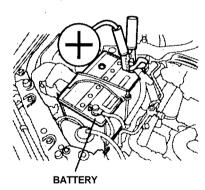
 Open the hood and check the physical condition of the battery (see page 180). In very cold weather, check the condition of the electrolyte. If it seems slushy or like ice, do not try jump starting until it thaws.

NOTICE

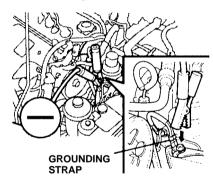
If a battery sits in extreme cold, the electrolyte inside can freeze. Attempting to jump start with a frozen battery can cause it to rupture.

2. Turn off all the electrical accessories: heater, A/C, stereo system, lights, etc. Put the transmission in Neutral or Park, and set the parking brake.

- 3. 3.0CL: Remove the battery cover (see page 180).
- Connect one jumper cable to the positive (+) terminal on the booster battery. Connect the other end to the positive (+) terminal on your Acura's battery.

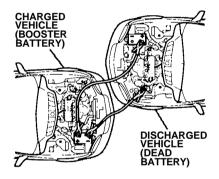


 Connect the second jumper cable to the negative (—) terminal on the booster battery. Connect the other end to the grounding strap as shown. Do not connect this jumper cable to any other part of the engine.



- If the booster battery is in another car, have an assistant start that car and ran it at a fast idle.
- Start your car. If the starter motor still operates slowly,

check the jumper cable connections to make sure they have good metal-to-metal contact.



8. Once your car is running, disconnect the negative cable from your car and then from the booster battery.

Disconnect the positive cable from your car and then from the booster battery.

If Your Engine Overheats

The pointer of your car's temperature gauge should stay in the midrange under most conditions. It may go higher if you are driving up a long steep hill on a very hot day. If it climbs to the red mark, you should determine the reason.

NOTICE

Driving with the temperature gauge pointer at the red mark can cause serious damage to your engine.

Your car can overheat for several reasons, such as lack of coolant or a mechanical problem. The only indication may be the temperature gauge climbing to or above the red mark. Or you may see steam or spray coming from under the hood. In either case, you should take immediate action.

Steam and spray from an overheated engine can seriously scald you.

Do not open the hood if steam is coming out.

- Safely pull to the side of the road. Put the transmission in Neutral or Park, and set the parking brake. Turn off the heating and cooling system and all other accessories. Turn on the hazard warning indicators.
- If you see steam and/or spray coming from under the hood, turn off the engine.

- 3. If you do not see steam or spray, leave the engine running and watch the temperature gauge. If the high heat is due to overloading (climbing a long, steep hill on a hot day with the A/C running, for example), the engine should start to cool down almost immediately. If it does, wait until the temperature gauge comes down to the midpoint, and then continue driving.
- If the temperature gauge stays at the red mark, turn off the engine.
- Wait until you see no more signs of steam or spray; then open the hood.
- Look for any obvious coolant leaks, such as a split radiator hose. Everything is still

extremely hot, so use caution. If you find a leak, it must be repaired before you continue driving (see **Emergency Towing** on page 234).

- If you don't find an obvious leak, check the coolant level in the radiator reserve tank (see page 122). If the level is below the MIN mark, add coolant to halfway between the MIN and MAX marks.
- If there was no coolant in the reserve tank, you may also have to add coolant to the radiator.

Let the engine cool down until the pointer reaches the middle of the temperature gauge, or lower, before checking the radiator. Removing the radiator cap while the engine is hot can cause the coolant to spray out, seriously scalding you.

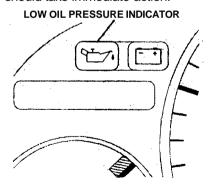
Always let the engine and radiator cool down before removing the radiator cap.

 Using gloves or a large heavy cloth, turn the radiator cap counterclockwise, without pushing down, to the first stop. This releases any remaining pressure in the cooling system. After the pressure releases, push down on the cap and turn it until it comes off.

- 10. Start the engine and set the climate control to maximum heat. Add coolant to the radiator up to the base of the fill neck. If you do not have the proper coolant mixture available, you can add plain water. Remember to have the cooling system drained and refilled with the proper mixture as soon as you can.
- 11. Put the radiator cap back on tightly. Run the engine and watch the temperature gauge. If it goes back to the red mark, the engine needs repair. (See Emergency Towing on page 234.)
- 12. If the temperature stays normal, check the coolant level in the radiator reserve tank. If it has gone down, add coolant to the MAX mark. Put the cap back on tightly.

Low Oil Pressure Indicator

This indicator should light when the ignition is ON (II), and go out after the engine starts. It should never come on when the engine is running. If it starts flashing, it indicates that the oil pressure dropped very low for a moment, then recovered. If the indicator stays on with the engine running, it shows that the engine has lost oil pressure and serious engine damage is possible. In either case, you should take immediate action.



NOTICE

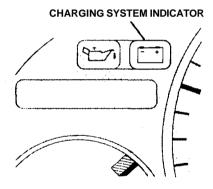
Running the engine with low oil pressure can cause serious mechanical damage almost immediately. Turn off the engine as soon as you can safely get the car stopped.

- Safely pull off the road and shut off the engine. Turn on the hazard warning indicators.
- Let the car sit for a minute.
 Open the hood and check the oil level (see page 121).
 Although oil level and oil pressure are not directly connected, an engine that is very low on oil can lose pressure during cornering and other driving maneuvers.

- If necessary, add oil to bring the level back to the full mark on the dipstick (see page 164).
- Start the engine and watch the oil pressure indicator. If the indicator does not go out within 10 seconds, turn off the engine. There is a mechanical problem that needs to be repaired before you can continue driving. (See Emergency Towing on page 234.)

Charging System Indicator

This indicator should come on when the ignition is ON (II), and go out after the engine starts. If it comes on brightly when the engine is running, it indicates that the charging system has stopped charging the battery.

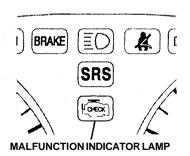


Immediately turn off all electrical accessories: radio. heater. A/C. rear defogger, cruise control, etc. Try not to use other electrically operated controls such as the power windows. Keep the engine running and take extra care not to stall it. Starting the engine will discharge the battery rapidly.

By eliminating as much of the electrical load as possible, you can drive several miles before the battery is too discharged to keep the engine running. Drive to a service station or garage where you can get technical assistance.

Malfunction Indicator Lamp

This indicator comes on for a few seconds when you turn the ignition switch ON (II). If it comes on at any other time, it indicates one of the engine's emissions control systems may have a problem. Even though you may feel no difference in your car's performance, it can reduce your fuel economy and cause your car to put out excessive emissions. Continued operation may cause serious damage.



If you have recently refueled your car, the cause of this indicator coming on could be a loose or missing fuel filler cap. Check the cap and tighten it until it clicks. Replace the fuel filler cap if it is missing. Tightening the cap will not make the indicator turn off immediately; it takes three driving trips.

If the indicator remains on past three driving trips, or the fuel cap was not loose or missing, have the car checked by the dealer as soon as possible. Drive moderately until the dealer has inspected the problem. Avoid full-throttle acceleration and driving at high speed.

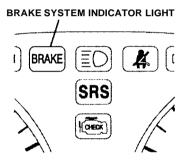
You should also have the dealer inspect your car if this indicator comes on repeatedly, even though it may turn off as you continue driving.

NOTICE

If you keep driving with the malfunction indicator lamp on, you can damage your car's emission controls and engine. Those repairs may not be covered by your car's warranties.

Brake System Indicator

The Brake System indicator light should normally come on only when the ignition is ON and the parking brake is not fully released



If it comes on at any other time, it indicates a problem with the car's brake system. In most cases, the problem is a low fluid level in the brake fluid reservoir. Press lightly on the brake pedal to see if it feels normal. If it does, check the brake fluid level the next time you stop at a service station (see page 175). If the fluid level is low, take the car to your dealer and have the brake system inspected for leaks or worn brake pads.

However, if the brake pedal does not feel normal, you should take immediate action. Because of the brake system's dual-circuit design, a problem in one part of the system will still give you braking at two wheels. You will feel the brake pedal go down much farther before the car begins to slow down, and you will have

to press harder on the pedal. The distance needed to stop will be much longer.

Slow down by shifting to a lower gear, and pull to the side of the road when it is safe. Because of the longer distance needed to stop, it is hazardous to drive the car. You should have it towed. and repaired as soon as possible.

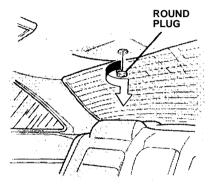
If you must drive the car a short distance in this condition, drive slowly and cautiously.

Closing the Moonroof

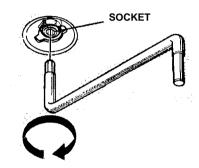
If the electric motor will not close the moonroof, do the following:

- Check the fuse for the moonroof motor (see page 229). If the fuse is blown, replace it with one of the same or lower rating.
- Try closing the moonroof. If the new fuse blows immediately or the moonroof motor still does not operate, you can close the moonroof manually.
- Get the tool out of the tool kit in the trunk.

 Use a screwdriver or coin to remove the round plug in the headliner by the rear window.



Insert the moonroof wrench into the socket behind this plug. Turn the wrench until the moonroof is fully closed.

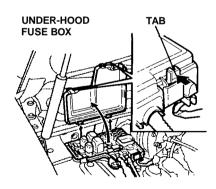


6. Remove the wrench. Replace the round plug.

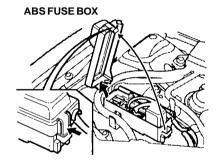
Fuses

All the electrical circuits in your car have fuses to protect them from a short circuit or overload. These fuses are located in three fuse boxes.

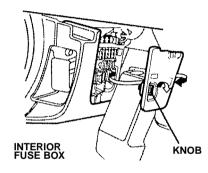
The under-hood fuse box is located in the back of the engine compartment on the passenger's side. To open it, push the tab as shown.



The ABS fuse box is located next to the under-hood fuse box.



The interior fuse box is underneath the dashboard on the driver's side To open it, turn the knob.

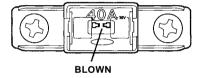


Checking and Replacing

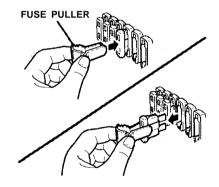
If something electrical in your car stops working, the first thing you should check for is a blown fuse. Determine from the chart on pages 232 and 233, or the diagram on the fuse box lid, which fuse or fuses control that component. Check those fuses first, but check all the fuses before deciding that a blown fuse is not the cause. Replace any blown fuses, and check the component's operation.

- Turn the ignition switch to LOCK (0). Make sure the headlights and all other accessories are off.
- 2. Remove the cover from the fuse box.

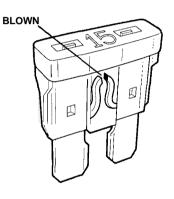
 Check each of the large fuses in the under-hood fuse box by looking through the top at the wire inside. Removing these fuses requires a Phillips screwdriver.



4. Check the smaller fuses in the under-hood fuse box and all the fuses in the interior fuse box by pulling out each fuse with the fuse puller provided in the interior fuse box.



 Look for a burned wire inside the fuse. If it is burned, replace it with one of the spare fuses of the same rating or lower.



If you cannot drive the car without fixing the problem, and you do not have a spare fuse, take a fuse of the same rating or a lower rating from one of the other circuits. Make sure you can do without that circuit temporarily (such as the cigarette lighter or radio).

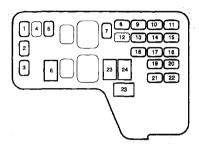
If you replace the blown fuse with a spare fuse that has a lower rating, it might blow out again. This does not indicate anything wrong. Replace the fuse with one of the correct rating as soon as you can.

NOTICE

Replacing a fuse with one that has a higher rating greatly increases the chances of damaging the electrical system. If you do not have a replacement fuse with the proper rating for the circuit, install one with a lower rating.

 If the replacement fuse of the same rating burns out in a short time, there is probably a serious electrical problem in your car. Leave the blown fuse in that circuit and have your car checked by a qualified technician.

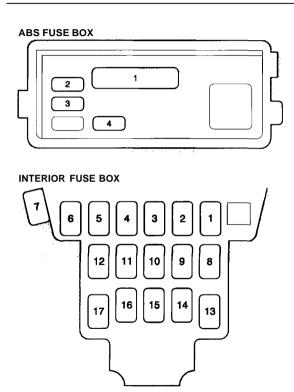
UNDERHOOD FUSE BOX



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	20A	Cooling Fan
2	20A	Right Headlight
3	20A	Left Headlight
4	15A	Seat Heaters
5	10A	Daytime Running Lights*1
6	50A	Ignition Switch
7		Not Used
8	20A	Front Right Power Window
9	30A	Moonroof
10	20A	Condenser Fan
11	7.5A	Back Up (Radio)
12	-	Not Used
13	20A	Front Left Power Window
14	15A/20A	ECU (Injector) (ECM)*2
15	15A	Security, Door Lock

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
16	15A	Power Seat
17	15A	Parking Light
18	7.5A	Interior Light
19	20A	Power Seat
20	15A	Radio, Cigarette Lighter
21	20A	Stop Light, Horn
22	15A	Hazard
23	40A	Heater Blower
24	40A	Rear Defroster
25	100A	Battery

- *1 Canadian cars only
- *2 5-speed transmission —15A Automatic transmission — 20A



No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	40A	ABS Motor
2	20A	ABS B1
3	15A	ABS B2
4	10A	ABS Unit

No.	Amps.	Circuits Protected
1	10A/20A*1	Radio
2	7.5A	Daytime Running Lights (Canadian cars only)
3	7.5A	Starter Signal
4	7.5A	Heater Control, AC Clutch, and Cooling Fan Relays
5	7.5A	Power Mirrors, Mirror Heaters
6	30A	Spare Fuse
7	7.5A	Turn Signals
8	10A	Spare Fuse
9	30A	Wiper, Washer
10	15A	Ignition Coil
11	7.5A	ECU, Cruise Control, Fan Timer
12	20A	Spare Fuse
13	7.5A	Spare Fuse
14	10A	SRS
15	15A	Fuel Pump
16	10A	Back-Up Lights, Meter Lights, Clock, Security
17	15A	Spare Fuse

^{*1 3.0}CL

Emergency Towing

If your car needs to be towed, call a professional towing service or, if vou belong to one, an organization that provides roadside assistance. Never tow your car behind another car with just a rope or chain. It is very dangerous.

There are three popular types of professional towing equipment:

Flat-bed Equipment—The operator loads your car on the back of a truck. This is the best way to transport your Acura.

Wheel Lift Equipment — The tow truck uses two pivoting arms that go under the tires (front or rear) and lift them off the ground. The other two tires remain on the ground. This is an acceptable way to tow your Acura.

Sling-Type Equipment—The tow truck uses metal cables with hooks

on the ends. These hooks go around parts of the frame or suspension, and the cables lift that end of the car off the ground. Your car's suspension and body can be seriously damaged. This method of towing is unacceptable.

If your Acura cannot be transported on a flatbed truck, it should be towed by wheel lift equipment with the front wheels off the ground. If, due to damage, your car must be towed with the front wheels on the ground, do the following.

5-Speed Manual Transmission

- Release the parking brake.
- Shift the transmission to Neutral.

Automatic Transmission

- Release the parking brake.
- Start the engine.
- Shift to D4, then to N.
- Turn off the engine.

NOTICE

Improper towing preparation will damage the transmission. Follow the above procedure exactly. If you cannot shift the transmission or start the engine (automatic transmission), vour car must be transported with the front wheels off the ground.

With the front wheels on the ground, it is best to tow the car no farther than 50 miles (80 km), and keep the speed below 35 mph (55 km/h).

If you decide to tow your car with all four wheels on the ground, make sure you use a properly designed and attached tow bar. Prepare the car for towing as described above, and leave the ignition switch in Accessory (I) so the steering wheel does not lock. Make sure the radio and any items plugged into the cigarette lighter are turned off so they do not run down the battery.

NOTICE

The steering system can be damaged if the steering wheel is locked. Leave the ignition switch in Accessory (I), and make sure the steering wheel turns freely before you begin towing.

NOTICE

Trying to lift or tow your car by the bumpers will cause serious damage. The bumpers are not designed to support the car's weight.

Technical Information

The diagrams in this section give you the dimensions and capacities of your Acura and the locations of the identification numbers. The explanations of several electronic and mechanical systems on your Acura are for the more technically oriented owner.

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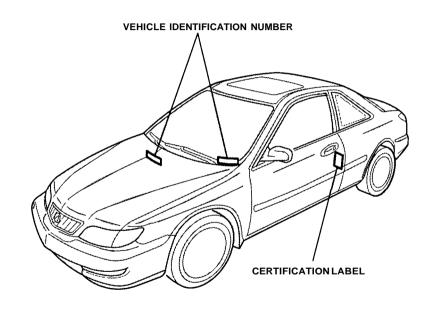
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Identification Numbers

Your car has several identifying numbers located in various places.

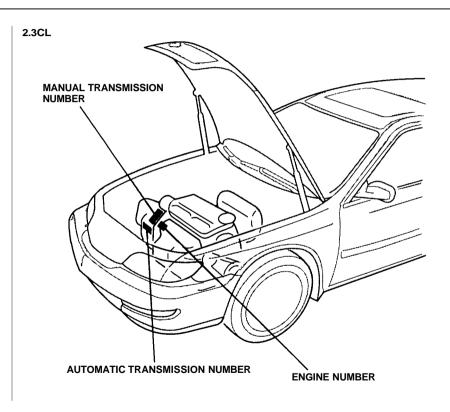
The Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) is the 17-digit number your Acura dealer uses to register your car for warranty purposes. It is also necessary for licensing and insuring your car.

The easiest place to find the VIN is on a plate fastened to the top of the dashboard. You can see it by looking through the windshield on the driver's side. It is also on the Certification Label attached to the driver's doorjamb, and it is stamped on the engine compartment bulkhead. The VIN is also provided in bar code on the Certification Label.



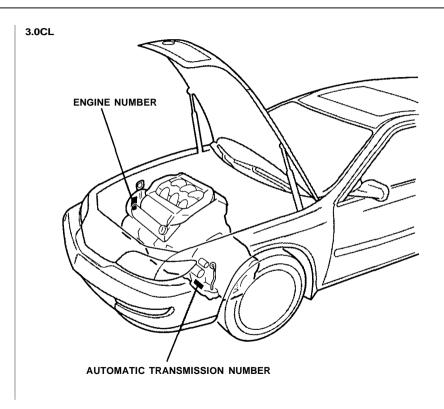
The Engine Number is stamped into the engine block.

The Transmission Number is on a label on top of the transmission.



The Engine Number is stamped into the engine block.

The Transmission Number is on a label on top of the transmission.



Specifications — 2.3CL

Dimensions

Length		190.0 in. (4,827 mm)
Width		70.1 in. (1,780 mm)
Height		54.7 in. (1,390 mm)
Wheelbas	se	106.9 in. (2,715 mm)
Track	Front	59.9 in. (1,521 mm)
	Rear	59.3 in. (1,506 mm)

Weights

Gross vehicle weight rating	See the Certification Label attached to the driver's doorjamb.
-----------------------------	--

Engine

Туре	SOHC VTEC 4-cylinder gasoline engine
Bore x Stroke	3.39 x 3.82 in. (86.0 x 97.0 mm)
Displacement	137.5 cu-in. (2,254 cm³)
Compression ratio	9.3:1
Spark plugs	See spark plug maintenance section page 178

Canacities

Capacities		_
Fuel tank		Approx. 17.0 U.S. gal. (64.5 ℓ)
Radiator coolant	Change '1 5-Speed	5.7 U.S. qt (5.4 £)
	Automatic	5.6 U.S. qt. (5.3 l)
	Total	
	5-Speed	7.3 U.S. qt (6.9l)
	Automatic	7.2 U.S. qt (6.8l)
Engine oil	Change *2 Incl. filter	4.5 U.S. qt (4.3 l)
	W/O filter	4.2 U.S. qt (4.01)
	Total	5.9 U.S. qt (5.61)
5-speed manual trans-	Change	2.0 U.S. qt (1.9 l)
mission oil	Total	2.1 U.S. qt (2.0 l)
Automatic	Change	3.4 U.S. qt (3.21)
transmission fluid	Total	6.3 U.S. qt (6.0 l)
Windshield	U.S. cars	2.6 U.S. qt (2.5 l)
washer reservoir	Canadian cars	4.8 U.S. qt (4.5 <i>l</i>)

^{*1} Including the coolant in the reserve tank and that remaining in the engine. Reserve tank capacity: 0.6 U.S. qt. (0.6 l)

^{*2} Excluding the oil remaining in the engine.

Lights

Headlights (HI/LO)	12V - 60/51 W
Front turn signal lights	12V – 21W
Front parking lights	12V - 5W
Rear taillights/turn signals	12V - 43/3CP (27/5W)
Rear stop/taillights	12V - 32/2CP (27/7W)
High-mount brake light	12V - 43CP (21W)
Front side marker lights	12V - 5W
Back-up lights	12V - 45CP (27W)
Rear sidemarker lights	12V - 3CP (4.9W)
License plate lights	12V – 8W
Interior light	12V – 8W
Spotlight	12V – 5W
Door courtesy lights	12V - 3.4W
Vanity mirror light	12V - 1.8W
Trunk light	12V - 3.4W
Glovebox light	12V - 3.4W

Battery

Capacity	12V – 65AH 20HR

Fuses

Interior	See the fuse label attached to the inside of the fuse box door under the dashboard.
Under-hood	See the fuse box cover.

Alignment

Toe-in	Front	0 ± 0.08 in. (0 ± 2 mm)
	Rear	0.08 ± 0.08 in. $(2 \pm 2 \text{ mm})$
Camber	Front	0°07′ ± 1°
	Rear	-1°12′ ± 30′
Caster	Front	3°21′ ± 1°

Tires

Size	Front/Rear	205/55R16 89V
	Spare	T135/90D15 88H
Pressure	Front	32 psi (220 kPa, 2.2 kg/cm²)
	Rear	29 psi (200 kPa, 2.0 kg/cm²)
1	Spare	60 psi (420 kPa, 4.2 kg/cm²)

Air Conditioning

Refrigerant Type	HFC-134a (R-134a)
Charge Quantity	21-23 oz. (600-650g)
Lubricant Type	ND oil 8 (N.D. Compressor)

242 Technical Information

Specifications — 3.0CL

Dimensions

Length		190.0 in. (4,827 mm)
Width		70.1 in. (1,780 mm)
Height		54.9 in. (1,394 mm)
Wheelbas	е	106.9 in. (2,715 mm)
Track	Front	59.9 in. (1,521 mm)
	Rear	59.3 in. (1,506 mm)

Weights

Gross vehicle weight rating	See the Certification Label attached to the driver's doorjamb.
-----------------------------	--

Engine

Туре	SOHC VTEC 6-cylinder gasoline engine
Bore x Stroke	3.39 x 3.39 in. (86.0 x 86.0 mm)
Displacement	183 cu-in. (2,997 cm ³)
Compression ratio	9.4:1
Spark plugs	See spark plug maintenance section page 178.

Capacities

•	Approx. 17.0 U.S. gal. (64.5 L)
Change 11 Automatic	5.6 U.S. qt (5.3ℓ)
Total Automatic	7.7 U.S. qt (7.31)
Change *2 Incl. filter	4.6 U.S. qt (4.4 l)
W/O filter	4.2 U.S. qt (4.01)
Total	5.3 U.S. qt (5.0 l)
Change	3.1 U.S. qt (2.91)
Total	7.6 U.S. qt (7.2 l)
U.S. cars	2.6 U.S. qt (2.5 ¹)
Canadian cars	4.4 U.S. qt (4.2 ^l)
	Automatic Total Automatic Change '2 Incl. filter W/O filter Total Change Total U.S. cars Canadian

^{*1} Including the coolant in the reserve tank and that remaining in the engine. Reserve tank capacity: 0.6 U.S. qt. (0.6£)

^{*2} Excluding the oil remaining in the engine.

Lights

Headlights (HI/LO)	12V - 60/51 W
Front turn signal lights	12V - 21W
Front parking lights	12V – 5W
Rear taillights/turn signals	12V - 43/3CP (27/5W)
Rear stop/taillights	12V - 32/2CP (27/7W)
High-mount brake light	12V - 43CP (21W)
Front side marker lights	12V – 5W
Back-up lights	12V - 45CP (27W)
Rear sidemarker lights	12V - 3CP (4.9W)
License plate lights	12V – 8W
Interior light	12V – 8W
Spotlight	12V – 5W
Door courtesy lights	12V - 3.4W
Vanity mirror light	12V - 1.8W
Trunk light	12V - 3.4W
Glovebox light	12V - 3.4W

Battery

Capacity	12V – 65AH 20HR
----------	-----------------

Fuses

Interior	See the fuse label attached to the inside of the fuse box door under the dashboard.
Under-hood	See the fuse box cover.

Alignment

Toe-in	Front	0 ± 0.08 in. (0 ± 2 mm)
	Rear	0.08 ± 0.08 in. (2 ± 2 mm)
Camber	Front	0°01′ ± 1°
	Rear	-0°30′ ± 30′
Caster	Front	3°18′ ± 1°

Tires

Size	Front/Rear	205/55R16 89V
	Spare	T135/90D15 88H
Pressure	Front	32 psi (220 kPa, 2.2 kg/cm²)
	Rear	29 psi (200 kPa, 2.0 kg/cm²)
	Spare	60 psi (420 kPa, 4.2 kg/cm²)

Air Conditioning

Refrigerant Type	HFC-134a (R-134a)
Charge Quantity	21–23 oz. (600–650g)
Lubricant Type	ND oil 8 (N.D. Compressor)

244 Technical Information

Tire Information

Tire Size Designation

A tire's sidewall is marked with a tire size designation. You will need this information when selecting replacement tires for your car. The following explains what the letters and numbers in the tire size designation mean.

Example tire size designation: 205/55R16 89V

P — Applicable vehicle type (tires marked with the prefix "P" are intended for use on passenger cars; however, not all tires have this marking).

205 — Tire width in millimeters.

55 — Aspect ratio. The tire's section height as a percentage of its width.

R—Tire construction code (Radial).

16 — Rim diameter in inches.

89 — Load Index, a numerical code associated with the maximum load the tire can carry.

V — Speed Rating Symbol. See the speed rating chart in this section for additional information.

Wheel Size Designation

Wheels are also marked with important information that you need if you ever have to replace one. The following explains what the letters and numbers in the wheel size designation mean.

Example wheel size designation:

16 X 6 .I.I

16 — Rim diameter in inches.

6 — Rim width in inches.

JJ — Rim contour designation.

Tire Speed Ratings

The chart shows many of the different speed ratings currently being used for passenger car tires. The speed rating symbol is part of the tire size designation on the sidewall of the tire. This symbol corresponds to that tire's designed maximum safe operating speed.

Speed Rating Symbol	Maximum Speed
S	112 mph (180 km/h)
Т	118 mph (190 km/h)
Н	130 mph (210 km/h)
V	149 mph (240 km/h)
Z	Above 149 mph (240 km/h)

Tire Pressure Adjustment for High Speed Driving

Acura strongly recommends that you not drive faster than posted speed limits and conditions allow. If you decide it is safe to drive at high speeds, be sure to adjust the cold tire pressures as shown below. If you do not adjust the tire pressure, excessive heat can build up and cause sudden tire failure.

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure for Speeds Over 100 mph (160 km/h)
205/55R16 89V	35 psi (240 kPa, 2.4 kg/cm²)

Be sure to readjust the pressure for normal driving speeds. You should wait until the tires are cold before adjusting the tire pressure (see page 186).

DOT Tire Quality Grading

The tires on your car meet all U.S. Federal Safety Requirements. All tires are also graded for treadwear. traction, and temperature performance according to Department of Transportation (DOT) standards. The following explains these gradings.

Treadwear

The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one-and-one-half (1-1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use. however. and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in

driving habits, service practices, and differences in road characteristics and climate.

Traction

The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are A, B, and C, and they represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.

Warning: The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on braking (straight ahead) traction tests and does not include cornering (turning) traction.

Temperature

The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat

when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire Life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

Warning: The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

Oxygenated Fuels

Some conventional gasolines are being blended with alcohol or an ether compound. These gasolines are collectively referred to as oxygenated fuels. To meet clean air standards, some areas of the United States and Canada use oxygenated fuels to help reduce emissions.

If you use an oxygenated fuel, be sure it is unleaded and meets the minimum octane rating requirement.

Before using an oxygenated fuel, try to confirm the fuel's contents. Some states/provinces require this information to be posted on the pump.

The following are the EPA-approved percentages of oxygenates:

ETHANOL (ethyl or grain alcohol)— You may use gasoline containing up to 10% ethanol by volume. Gasoline containing ethanol may be marketed under the name "Gasohol."

MTBE (Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether)— You may use gasoline containing up to 15% MTBE by volume

METHANOL (methyl or wood alcohol)— You may use gasoline containing up to 5% methanol by volume as long as it also contains cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors to protect the fuel system. Gasoline containing more than 5% methanol by volume may cause starting and/or performance

problems. It may also damage metal, rubber, and plastic parts of your fuel system.

If you notice any undesirable operating symptoms, try another service station or switch to another brand of gasoline.

Fuel system damage or performance problems resulting from the use of an oxygenated fuel containing more than the percentages of oxygenates given previously are not covered under warranty.

Driving in Foreign Countries

If you are planning to take your Acura outside the U.S. or Canada, contact the tourist bureaus in the areas you will be traveling in to find out about the availability of unleaded gasoline with the proper octane rating.

If unleaded gasoline is not available, be aware that using leaded gasoline in your Acura will affect performance and fuel mileage, and damage its emissions controls. It will no longer comply with U.S. and Canadian emissions regulations, and will be illegal to operate in North America. To bring your car back into compliance will require the replacement of several components, such as the oxygen sensor and the catalytic converter. These replacements are not covered under warranty.

Emissions Controls

The burning of gasoline in your car's engine produces several byproducts. Some of these are carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), and hydrocarbons (HC). Gasoline evaporating from the tank also produces hydrocarbons. Controlling the production of CO, NOx, and HC is important to the environment. Under certain conditions of sunlight and climate, NOx and HC react to form photochemical "smog." Carbon monoxide does not contribute to smog creation, but it is a poisonous gas.

The Clean Air Act

The United States Clean Air Act* sets standards for automobile emissions. It also requires that automobile manufacturers explain to owners how their emissions controls work and what to do to maintain them. This section summarizes how the emissions controls work. Scheduled maintenance is on page 154-158.

*In Canada, Acura cars comply with the Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (CMVSS) for Emissions valid at the time they are manufactured.

Crankcase Emissions **Control System**

Your car has a Positive Crankcase Ventilation (PCV) System. This keeps gasses that build up in the engine's crankcase from going into the atmosphere. The PCV valve routes them from the crankcase back to the intake

manifold. They are then drawn into the engine and burned.

Evaporative Emissions Control System

As fuel evaporates in the fuel tank, an evaporative emissions control canister filled with charcoal adsorbs the vapor. It is stored in this canister while the engine is off. After the engine is started and warmed up, the vapor is drawn into the engine and burned during driving.

Exhaust Emissions Controls

The exhaust emissions controls include four systems: PGM-FI, ignition timing control, exhaust gas recirculation, and three-way catalytic converter. These four

systems work together to control the engine's combustion and minimize the amount of HC, CO, and NOx that comes out the tailpipe. The exhaust emissions control systems are separate from the crankcase and evaporative emissions control systems.

PGM-FI System

The PGM-FI system uses sequential multiport fuel injection. It has three sub-systems: air intake, engine control, and fuel control. The engine control module (ECM) uses various sensors to determine how much air is going into the engine. It then controls how much fuel to inject under all operating conditions.

Ignition Timing Control System

This system constantly adjusts the ignition timing, reducing the amount of HC, CO and NOx produced.

Three-Way Catalytic Converter

The three-way catalytic converter is in the exhaust system. Through chemical reactions, it converts HC, CO, and NOx in the engine's exhaust to carbon dioxide (CO₂), dinitrogen (N₂), and water vapor.

Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) System

The Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR) system takes some of the exhaust gas and routes it back into the intake manifold. Adding exhaust gas to the air/fuel mixture reduces the amount of NOx produced when the fuel is burned.

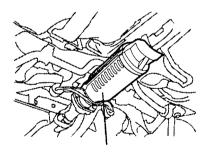
Replacement Parts

The emissions control systems are designed and certified to work together in reducing emissions to levels that comply with the Clean Air Act. To make sure the emissions remain low, you should use only new Genuine Acura replacement parts or their equivalent for repairs. Using lower quality parts may increase the emissions from your car.

The emissions control systems are covered by warranties separate from the rest of your car. Read your warranty manual for more information.

Three-Way Catalytic Converter

The three-way catalytic converter contains precious metals that serve as catalysts, promoting chemical reactions to convert the exhaust gases without affecting the metals. The catalytic converter is referred to as a three-way catalyst, because it acts on HC, CO, and NOx. A replacement unit must be an original Acura part or its equivalent.



THREE-WAY CATALYTIC CONVERTER

The catalytic converter must operate at a high temperature for the chemical reactions to take place. It can set on fire any combustible materials that come near it. Park your car away from high grass, dry leaves, or other flammables.

A defective catalytic converter contributes to air pollution, and can impair your engine's performance. Follow these guidelines to protect your car's catalytic converter.

- Always use unleaded gasoline. Even a small amount of leaded gasoline can contaminate the catalyst metals, making the converter ineffective
- Keep the engine tuned up.

 Have your car diagnosed and repaired if it is misfiring, backfiring, continuing to run after you turn off the engine, stalling, or otherwise not running properly.

Warranty and Customer Relations-

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Customer Relations Information

Acura dealership personnel are trained professionals. They should be able to answer all your questions. If you encounter a problem that your dealership does not solve to your satisfaction, please discuss it with the dealership's management. The Service Manager or General Manager can help. Almost all problems are solved in this way.

If you are dissatisfied with the decision made by the dealership's management, contact the Acura Customer Relations Office.

U.S. Owners:

Acura Automobile Division Customer Relations Office American Honda Motor Co., Inc. 1919 Torrance Blvd. Torrance, CA 90501 -2746

or telephone:

(800) 382-2238

In Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands:

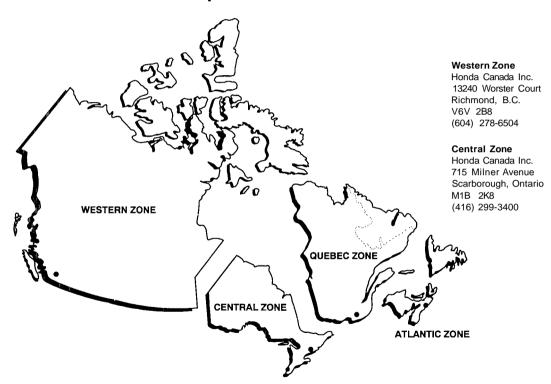
Vertex Motor Corp. Bella International P.O. Box 190816 San Juan, PR 00919-0816 (787) 250-4327

Canadian Owners:

Refer to the Canada Zone Office map on the next page. When you call or write, please give us this information:

- Vehicle Identification Number (see page 238)
- Name and address of the dealer who services your car
- Date of purchase
- Mileage on your car
- Your name, address, and telephone number
- A detailed description of the problem
- Name of the dealer who sold the car to you

Canada Zone Office Map



Quebec Zone

Honda Canada Inc. 1750 rue Eiffel Boucherville, Quebec J4B 7W1 (514) 655-6161

Atlantic Zone

Honda Canada Inc. 51 Raddal Ave. Suite 1 Dartmouth, N.S. B3B 1L4 (902) 468-4416

Warranty Coverages

U.S. Owners

Your new Acura is covered by these warranties:

New Car Limited Warrantv — Covers your new car, except for the battery, emissions control systems and accessories, against defects in materials and workmanship.

Emission Control Systems Defects Warranty and Emissions **Performance Warranty**—These two warranties cover your car's emission control systems. Time, mileage, and coverage are conditional. Please read the warranty manual for exact information.

Original Equipment Battery Limited Warranty—This warranty gives up to 100 percent credit toward a replacement battery.

Seat Belt Limited Warranty—A seat belt that fails to function properly is covered for the useful life of the car.

Rust Perforation Limited Warranty

- All exterior body panels are covered for rust-through from the inside for the specified time period with no mileage limit.

Accessory Limited Warranty—

Genuine Acura Accessories are covered under this warranty. Time and mileage limits depend on the type of accessory and other factors. Please read your warranty manual for details.

Replacement Parts Limited Warrantv — Covers all Genuine Acura replacement parts against defects in materials and workmanship.

Replacement Battery Limited Warranty - Provides prorated coverage for a replacement battery purchased from an Acura dealer.

Replacement Muffler Lifetime Limited Warrantv - Provides coverage for as long as the purchaser of the muffler owns the car.

Restrictions and exclusions apply to all these warranties. Please read the 1998 Acura Warranty booklet that came with your car for precise information on warranty coverages. Your Acura's original tires are covered by their manufacturer. Tire warranty information is in a separate booklet.

Canadian Owners

Please refer to the 1998 Warranty Manual that came with your car.

Reporting Safety Defects

If you believe that your car has a defect that could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying Acura Automobile Division, American Honda Motor Co., Inc.

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of cars, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However. NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between vou, vour dealer, or Acura Automobile Division, American Honda Motor Co., Inc.

To contact NHTSA, you may either call the Auto Safety Hotline toll-free at (800) 424-9393, or (202) 366-0123 in the Washington, D.C. area, or write to this address: NHTSA, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590. You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from the Hotline

Authorized Manuals

Purchasing Factory-Authorized Manuals (U.S. only)

The following publications covering the operation and servicing of your car can be obtained from Helm Incorporated, either by filling out the form or, for credit card holders, by calling toll free. For manuals prior to the year shown below, contact Helm Incorporated, P.O. Box 07280, Detroit, MI 48207 or call 1-800-782-4356.

Publication Form Number	Form Description	Price Each*
61SY802	1998 Acura 2.3CL Service Manual	\$56.00
61SY803	1998 Acura 3.0CL Service Manual Supplement	\$25.00
61SY802EL	1998 Acura 2.3CL/3.0CL Electrical Troubleshooting Manual	\$34.00
61SY830	1997-98 Acura 2.3CL/3.0CL Body Repair Manual	\$34.00
31SY8610	1997 Acura CL Owner's Manual	\$29.00
ACU-R	Order form for previous years – Indicate year and model desired.	FREE
*Prices are subject to change without notice and without incurring obligation.		

Valid only for sales within the U.S. Canadian owners should contact their authorized Acura dealer.

ORDER TOLL FREE: 1-800-782-4356 (NOTE: For Credit Card Holder Orders Only) Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m. EST

MINIMUM CREDIT CARD PURCHASE \$10.00

OR

By completing this form you can order the materials desired. You can pay by check or money order or charge to your credit card. Mail to Helm, Incorporated at the address shown on the back of the order form.

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These publications cannot be returned for credit without receiving advance authorization within 14 days of delivery. On returns, a restocking fee may be applied against the original order.

HELL

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Service Manual

This manual covers maintenance and recommended procedures for repair to engine and chassis components. It is written for the journeyman mechanic, but is simple enough for most mechanically inclined owners to understand.

Electrical Troubleshooting Manual

This manual complements the Service Manual by providing in-depth troubleshooting information for each electrical circuit in your car.

Body Repair Manual

This manual describes the procedures involved in the replacement of damaged body parts.

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Service Information Summary

Gasoline

UNLEADED gasoline Pump octane of 86 **or** higher

Fuel Tank Capacity

17.0 U.S. gal. (64.5 I)

Recommended Engine Oil

API Service SJ
"Energy Conserving" oil
SAE 5W-30 viscosity (see page 162).

Oil Change Capacity (including filter)

2.3CL — 4.5 qt (4.3 l) 3.0CL — 4.6 qt (4.4 l)

Automatic Transmission Fluid

Honda Premium Formula Automatic Transmission Fluid (ATF) preferred, or a high-quality Dexron III ATF as a temporary replacement (see page 171).

Manual Transmission Fluid

Honda MTF preferred, or a 10W-30 or 10W-40 motor oil as a temporary replacement (see page 172).

Power Steering Fluid

Genuine Honda Power Steering Fluid preferred, or another brand of power steering fluid as a temporary replacement. Do not use ATF (see page 174).

Brake Fluid

Genuine Honda DOT 3 Brake Fluid preferred, or a DOT 3 or DOT 4 brake fluid as a temporary replacement (see page 173).

Tire Pressure (measured cold)

Front — 32 psi (2.2 kg/cm², 220 kpa)

Rear — 29 psi (2.0 kg/cm², 200 kpa)

Spare Tire Pressure

60 psi (4.2 kg/cm², 420 kpa)